August 2, 1759. NUMB. 1597.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the HONOURABLE

WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to me, by ſome of the Magiſtrates of this City, that a malignant Fever now rages with great Violence in ſome of the *Weſt-India* Iſlands, and that there is Reaſon to apprehend the ſame may be imported into the City of *Philadelphia*, in ſome Veſſel coming immediately from the ſaid Iſlands to this Port, which might, at this Seaſon of the Year, greatly endanger the Health of the Inhabitants. AND WHEREAS, by the Laws of this Province, all ſickly Veſſels are forbid, under the Penalty of *One Hundred Pounds*, to come nearer than one Mile unto any of the Ports or Towns of this Province; to the End therefore, that ſo great an Evil may be prevented, and the Laws for this Purpoſe provided be duly executed, I have thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation; ſtrictly requiring and enjoining all Pilots, Maſters and other Perſons, having the Charge or Command of any Veſſels, coming from the *Weſt-Indies* to this Port, that they do not preſume to bring up any ſuch Veſſel nearer than one Mile to this City, nor ſuffer any Paſſengers, Seamen or Goods, to go on Shore, or be landed, until ſuch Pilot or Maſter have firſt made Report to me, of the State and Condition of ſuch Veſſel, and receive my Licence for the ſame. And all Magiſtrates and Officers, and particularly the Officer appointed by Law to viſit ſickly Veſſels, are hereby required and commanded to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, that the Laws for preventing ſickly Veſſels coming into the Ports of this Province be ſtrictly put into Execution.

GIVEN *under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at* Philadelphia, *this Twenty-firſt Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-nine, and in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Second, by the Grace of* GOD, *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By the Governor,

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

VIENNA, April 10.

THE Ice and Snow which ſtill cover the Foreſts of Bohemia, retard the March of our Army, which is divided into 3 Columns, one of 60,000 Combatants, and the other two of 15,000 each. It ſhould ſeem by the Diſpoſitions of this Army, that it will penetrate into Lower Sileſia, at the ſame Time that the Ruſſians enter it by Grand Glogau. A Body of Reſerve of 40,000 Men will remain at Konigſgratz to cover Bohemia, whilſt another of the ſame Force will act ſeparately in Moravia, againſt Upper Sileſia; the King of Pruſſia's Army being the Point of Reunion to all thoſe Forces. His Army, which is computed to amount to 70,000 Men only, is encamped between Breſlau and Strigau, where it will probably remain on the Defenſive.

April 12. An Officer is arrived this Morning with Advice that Marſhal Daun began his March on the 10th Inſtant in four Columns, towards Lower Sileſia.

Bonn, April 17. We receive ſo many different Relations of the Battle of the 13th, that we ſcarce know what to make of them. They all agree that the Duke de Broglio's Army did not ſtir out of its Poſt, and that the Allies retired in good Order, and without being purſued: But they vary greatly about the Loſs of the two Armies; ſome make the Loſs of the French in killed and wounded, to be 4000 Men, and that of the Allies 6000; and others make the Loſs of the French much more than that of the Hanoverians; but without entering into a long Diſcuſſion on this Head, it is certain, that the Loſs was nearly equal; and that if there was any Difference, that of the French was greateſt: What renders this probable, is, that the Duke de Broglio ſtill remains in the ſame Poſition as before the Battle, tho' he hath been joined by the Corps of the Count de St. Germain. As to Prince Ferdinand's Army, it has retreated about 5 Leagues from Bergen, and occupies a very advantageous Poſt: His Highneſs is much grieved for the fruitleſs Loſs of ſo many brave Officers and Men.

Lipſtadt, April 20. The Ruſſian Army is not yet in Motion. That of the King of Pruſſia has left the Neighbourhood of Strigau, to draw nearer to the Mountains of Bohemia. On the 12th His Majeſty eſtabliſhed his Head-Quarters at Landſhut, the better to watch Count Daun's Motions, who endeavours to conceal his Deſigns by Marches and Counter-marches, between Braunau and Trautnau. General Fouquet is at Nieuſtadt, whence he ſends Detachments into Moravia, which have deſtroyed ſome Magazines in that Province.

Mentz, April 20. The Attempt the Allies made after the Action of the 13th, upon the French Magazine at Freybourg, proved unſucceſsful.

Dreſden, April 20. A briſk Skirmiſh has happened between a Body of Pruſſian and Auſtrian Huſſars, near Friedland. The Auſtrian Party conſiſted of 270 Men, and the Pruſſians only of 180; notwithſtanding which, the latter put the former to Flight, and took 17 Huſſars Priſoners, whom they conducted to Zittau. There were only 3 Auſtrians and two Pruſſians killed.

Berlin, April 21. The Court of Ruſſia hath propoſed an Exchange of Priſoners, on the Footing of the Cartel that ſubſiſts between our Court and that of Vienna; to which the King hath agreed.

Hamburgh, April 29. Every Day brings Accounts of the Conqueſts and fine Exploits of the Pruſſians: But many are apprehenſive that the Face of their Affairs will ſoon change; for all the Letters from Sweden are full of the Preparations they are making for the Embarkation of the Troops to reinforce the Army at Stralſund, which will take the Field immediately on their Arrival. Letters from Mecklenbourg alſo aſſure, that a Body of Pruſſian Forces, deſtined to block up Stralſund, was gone to reinforce the Body of Forces on this Side of Stettin. Add to this, that the Ruſſians, to the Number of 40 or 45,000, are going to begin their March, to penetrate into Pomerania; whilſt another Corps of 25,000, advances to the Old Marche.

Copenhagen (in Denmark) April 21. The Ships of War Delmenhorſt, Nettlebladt, Sleſwick, Docke, Sauvage, Bornholm, Sieg, Aigle-Blanc, Stormarn, and Wenden, deſtined to make a Part of the Squadron which the Court has reſolved to put to Sea, this Year, are already fitted out, and the reſt will ſoon be ready.

Paris, April 24. No Penſions are to be paid till after the War, excepting Military Penſions, which will ſtill be paid at their proper Time.

An Ordonnance is ſoon expected with Regard to the Erection of an Order for the Officers of the Proteſtant Religion, which ſerve in the Swiſs and foreign Regiments in the King's Service. This new Order is to bear the Name of *Ordre de merite militairie*. Thoſe whom the King ſhall think worthy to be admitted to the firſt Degree, will have a Croſs of Gold, on one Side of which will be a Sword *en pal* with theſe Words, *Pro Virtuete Bellica*; and on the Reverſe, a Crown of Laurel, with this Legend, *Ludovicus XV. Inſtituit* 1759.

This Croſs is to be tied to the Button-hole, with a ſmall Ribbon of a deep blue Colour, not waved. The Officers who ſhall be advanced to the ſecond Degree of the Order, are to have the Emblen tied to a large Ribbon of the ſame Colour, and put on a Scarf; there are to be only four in Number. Thoſe whom his Majeſty ſhall raiſe [illegible] third Degree, and who are to be only [illegible] to have [illegible]

Hague, April 24. The French Ambaſſador has poſtponed the Viſit which he intended to make to the young Stadtholder, on Account of a Difficulty in Point of Ceremonial. When the Marquis de Bonnac made a like Viſit of Condolance, the Guard, being then mounted, conſequently became double: And the Count d'Affry waits to be informed by his Court, whether that double Guard was merely an accidental Honour, or one abſolutely due and indiſpenſible. Thus do the Ceremonies of Courts enſlave Men whoſe Genius and Talents raiſe them far above the Obſervance of ſuch Trifles. Twice was the celebrated Obſervance of ſuch Trifles. Twice was the celebrated Count d'Eſtrades fettered with theſe Minutiæ by the King his Maſter, with whom he was qualified to diſcuſs the higheſt Maxims of Policy.

They write from Liſbon, that by a Ship arrived there the 19th of March laſt, from Mazagan, in Africa, they had Advice, that a Party of that Garriſon having been ſent out by the Governor, to protect and cover their Forages and Wood-cutters, were attacked by a large Body of Blacks, Natives of the Country, who had hid themſelves in an adjacent Wood: A very ſharp Action enſued, in which Col. Gaſper Rodrigues, who had the chief Command of that Party, was killed; whereupon Major Salvador Rodrigues de Conta took the Command, and made the Blacks retire with much Precipitation, leaving behind them a great Number of Dead and Wounded, beſides Priſoners that were taken and brought into the ſaid Place.

Some private Letters from Vienna by the laſt Dutch Mail, import, that that Court was very much incenſed againſt Marſhal Count Daun; that it was thought he would be recalled, and another Commander in Chief appointed in his Room; the principal Complaint againſt him is Miſconduct and Neglect, in ſuffering Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Army to deſtroy ſo many of the Auſtrian Magazines in Bohemia.

Letters from Saxony of the Twenty-firſt paſt, mention, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Army was on the Point of engaging in a ſecond Enterprize into Voigtland, which they hoped would have the deſired Effect.

Berlin, April 17. A ſmall Detachment of our Troops, who occupy New-Stettin, having received Advice the 31ſt ult. that 400 Coſſacks had entered the Village of Soltenitz, Capt. Hohendorff marched againſt them with 120 Provincial Huſſars, attacked, defeated, and purſued them into Poland. We had only one Officer and three Huſſars wounded. The Ruſſians, reſolving to wipe off the Diſgrace, returned again the 7th of this Month with a much greater Force, not leſs than 3000 Men, moſtly Cavalry. The Garriſon of New-Stettin, which conſiſted of no more than 150 Provincial Huſſars, commanded by Capt. Hohendorff, and an Independant Company of 300 Men, under the Command of Capt. Waſſau, did not heſitate to go and ſeek the Enemy, whom they found near the Gates of the Town. The Huſſars could not withſtand ſo great a Superiority, and therefore fell back behind the Infantry, who made ſo briſk and continual a Fire of Muſquetry, and four Pieces of Cannon, that they not only repulſed the Ruſſians at every Charge, but obliged them to retire in Confuſion, after an Engagement of five Hours. The Enemy fled beyond the Frontiers into the Poliſh Territory, and broke down the Bridge on the River Koddo, to eſcape from the Purſuers. Our Loſs amounts to no more than nine killed, and 34 wounded, which we ſhould deem a Trifle, had we not loſt the brave Capt. Waſſau, who is much regretted. It is not doubted but the Ruſſians muſt have loſt a great many more, as the Cannon made much Havock among them; but we can give no exact Account of their Killed and Wounded, as they carried them off the Field, and filled 30 Waggons with them. In their Retreat they pillaged the Villages of Kuddo and Elſeno, tho' the latter is ſituated in Poland.

LONDON, April 26.

They write from Vienna of the 7th Inſt. that a Duel was lately fought in Bohemia, between the two Auſtrian Generals, de Ville and Draſkowitz, in which the former was killed, and the latter made his Eſcape into Poland.

April 30. We are informed that the Number of the allied Troops who marched to the Attack of the French at Bergen, did not exceed 16,000; and the French, by their own Accounts, had 25,000.

They write from Hanover, that on the 13th Inſtant, 1184 Cologn Troops; 202 Wurtzburgers; 102 Auſtrian Cavalry, and the ſame Number of Huſſars, with 90 Officers, made Priſoners of War in the late Expedition of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick (previous to the Battle of Bergen) were brought to Hamelen.

May 3. By a Letter from the Allied Army we are informed, that the Engliſh Forces are all compleat and new cloathed, and make a fine Appearance, and waited with Impatience to diſtinguiſh themſelves againſt the French; and that by the Diſpoſitions making by Prince Ferdinand, it was judged a ſecond Engagement would ſoon enſue.---- Some Merchants here have received Letters from Saxony, which give an Account, that his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Army had gained further Advantages over the Auſtrians, ſince their Expedition on the 15th ult. in Bohemia.

May 4. The Duke de Chartres, the French Eaſt-Indiaman lately taken by the Windſor Man of War, we hear, has got ſeveral Cheſts of Treaſure on board, intended for the Troops in India; but will now [illegible] At Calais only there are near 10,000 Men.

May 7. If we may give Credit to a private Letter from Bruſſels, a certain Prince of the Empire, who has expoſed his Dominions, his Subjects, and his Perſon, in the Service of the Houſe of Auſtria during the preſent War, is ſo much out of Humour at the Uſage he has met with, that he is diſpoſed to change his Syſtem, and has embraced, or will ſpeedily embrace a Neutrality.

May 8. We find by an authentick Liſt, dated at Linay, April 19, 1759, that in the twelve following Magazines, (taken and deſtroyed by the Troops under the Command of Prince Henry of Pruſſia) viz. Auſſig, Toplitz, Lowoſchitz, Leutmeritz, Luckowitz, Liboſchowitz, Worwitzau, Budin, Saatz, Poſtelberg, Commotau, and Brix, there were found 35,486 Tons of Meal, 73,400 Loaves of Bread, of 4 lb. each, 136,820 Berlin Meaſures of Wheat, and 86,000 Rations of Hay, of 8 lb. each.

All theſe Magazines, valued at the current Price, at Dreſden, would be worth ſomething more than 433,600 Rix Dollars; but if rated at the Price which Proviſions and Forage bear in Bohemia, they will amount to double that Sum.

May 9. The Troops deſtined to be embarked on board the Expedition Fleet, received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs on the ſhorteſt Notice. It is ſaid that General Conway will have the chief Command of the Troops.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, Commander of his Majeſty's Frigate Tamar, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound, May the 1ſt, 1759.

"On Sunday, the 30th of April, at Six o'Clock in the Morning, Portland bearing N. E. 3 Leagues, I ſaw two Sail coming round the Bill, and from their Appearance ſuppoſed them to be two French Privateers; I tacked and made after them, and in a ſhort Time brought one of them to, which proved to be Le Chaſſeur Privateer, of Dunkirk, of ſix Carriage Guns, four of which they had thrown overboard, and 41 Hands in all. I ſhifted the Priſoners as faſt as poſſible, and then gave Chace to the other Sail, and at 7 brought her to, and found her to be Le Conquerant Privateer, from Cherbourg, mounting ſix Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, with 29 Hands in all. After having ſhifted the Priſoners, it blowing ſtrong Eaſterly, I bore up for Plymouth, and got in ſafe to the Sound, with the two Privateers, the next Morning."

May 10. It is ſaid that the Spaniards have opened, or will very ſoon open, a Port in Hiſpaniola, with Leave for all Nations to trade to and from it.

By ſome private Letters from Bohemia, there is an Account, that they have had very bad Weather of late, which had cauſed Marſhal Count Daun to order the Troops under his Command to go into Quarters of Cantonment; and that the ſaid General had received Orders from the Court of Vienna, not to attempt a Battle till he is joined by the Ruſſians.

A Sloop has been lately out, or is now out, to try ſome curious Experiments towards finding out the Longitude.

The Importance of the Guernſey and Jerſey Privateers to this Nation, is ſuch, that within theſe two Months, 3 ſmall ones, of two Guns each, and 15 to 20 Men, have carried into thoſe Iſlands twelve Prizes, to the Value of 10,000 l. all of which Prizes were French Coaſters, laden for the Navy at Breſt, and bound there, with different Kind of Stores and Proviſions, which conſiderably retard their

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Armaments; and as there are now 15 Privateers from thoſe Iſlands cruizing in the Bay, it is to be hoped they will have the ſame Succeſs, as they are all rigged like the French Chaſſe Maree's, which are the only Veſſels now employed in the French coaſting Trade.

BOSTON, *July* 23.

Extract of a Letter to His Excellency, from Lieutenant Col. Hoar, Commanding Officer at Annapolis-Royal, dated 9th July, 1759.

"The 30th of June in the Night, a Party of French and Indians, as has been the Practice for ſeveral Years paſt, came and drove off Twelve Bullocks, belonging to this Place; I had Intelligence of it about 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and immediately ſent 60 Men in Purſuit of them, who came up with them about 20 Miles Diſtance, exchanged a few Rounds, then made off; and our Men being much fatigued, and not the leaſt Refreſhment with them, returned home, one Man wounded, tho' not dangerous. Upon that Party's return, another Party held themſelves in Readineſs, and marched off at 10 o'Clock in the Evening, being very ſtormy. I concluded they would lye by, which they did not, expecting another Viſit from us ſo ſoon: Our Party came up with them about 3 o'Clock the next Day, and as two Thirds of their Firelocks would not go off by Reaſon of their being wet, fired what they could, and then ruſhed immediately on with their Firelocks clubbed, and the Enemy ran off like luſty Fellows, leaving all their Bullocks, five Braſs Kettles, with their Proviſion in them, ſeveral Blankets, Tomhawks, Buck-Shot, &c. all which the Party brought in; and by ſeveral Bandages and Rags which the Party found very bloody, together with a Hat they found ſhot thro' the Crown, ſome of the Enemy, from thoſe Circumſtances, I think, muſt be killed or wounded. The Inhabitants were ſo well pleaſed with the Alertneſs of the Troops, in turning out and bringing back their Cattle, that they have ordered an Entertainment for them."

Yeſterday Morning Capt. Cobb in the Halifax armed Sloop arrived here from the Bay of Fundy, and informs, That laſt Tueſday Se'nnight, having left his own Veſſel, he with 26 Men, and a French Woman, which he got as a Pilot, went on board another that was ſmaller, fixed a Swivel Gun on her Bow, and proceeded up one of the Rivers in that Bay, in order to plunder a Neutral Settlement, which they effected; and upon their Return, coming round a Point of Land, they were attacked from the Shore by a Number of French and Indians on one Side, and a large Pettiauger on the other, and continued ſmartly engaged between the two Fires of the Enemy till he had expended all his Ammunition but 3 Rounds, but luckily none of his People were killed, tho' ſeveral of them were ſhot through their Clothes, and himſelf ſlightly wounded in one of his Hands, and his Dog ſhot dead cloſe by him; the Enemy were ſo near, that their Muſket Balls went through the Sealing of his Veſſel. Capt. Cobb imagines he muſt have killed ſeveral of the Enemy, as he and his People fired 28 Rounds at them; but they being ſo far ſuperior in Number, conſiſting of at leaſt 60, he was glad to make the beſt of his Way off.

NEW-YORK, *July* 30.

Camp at Lake Ontario, July 7, 1759.

"It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction that I can inform you of the Succeſs we have had in repulſing the different Attacks of the French againſt our Entrenchments, and of their Reimbarkation on the 6th Inſtant. The Fourth at Night, between Eleven and Twelve, the French Forces, [illegible] poſted in a Cove about two Miles from our Encampment, behind a Point of Land that covered them entirely from our Sight: We were intirely ignorant of it till about Seven the next Morning, when a dreadful Shout of Indians was heard in the Woods at a Diſtance from a Detachment of our Picket, then out to cover ſome Men cutting Faſcines to compleat our Breaſt-Work; but they came in without the Loſs of a Man, as the Scheme of the Enemy was very likely to draw a large Party out of the Camp, in which they were deceived. A Battoe was ſent out to reconnoitre, and perceived thoſe of the Enemy, amounting to about 100, and an Encampment on the Shore; upon that Report, every Man was ordered to Work, in order to put our Entrenchment, not then finiſhed, in the beſt Poſture of Defence. Three Thouſand, or very near that Number of Barrels of Proviſions, were then lying out, under no Protection but that of a ſmall Poſt; as many Men as could be employed uſefully, were kept at rolling in the Barrels within the Breaſt-Work; no Time was loſt; every Officer and Man contributed with Zeal and Alacrity, ſo that by Four o'Clock the greateſt Part was in, and we were able to defend ourſelves. The Inactivity of the Enemy, during all that Time, made us think that they were employed in raiſing ſome Batteries. About Four they began a very ſmart Fire of Muſquetry from behind the Logs and Trees. No Body was allowed to anſwer their Fire for ſome Time, expecting to ſee them come nearer. The three Pieces of Artillery we had, were uſefully employed in firing where ever any Number of them could be ſeen together: Some good Marksmen, at the ſame Time, did ſome Execution, as well as a ſmall Poſt on our Left, in which we had an Officer and 46 Men, that made a very briſk and uſeful Fire. The Firing of the Enemy laſted till about Seven o'Clock, when they thought proper to retire; their Shot were well adjuſted; and had it not been for ſome Logs that we had put to cover our Heads, and fire underneath, we ſhould have loſt a great many Men.

"Engineer Sowers was badly wounded in encouraging ſome Men employed in the Breaſt-Work, in a ſmall Trench, in the Beginning of the Action. We had one Man killed at the Poſt on the Left, and three wounded in the Entrenchment.

"By 8 at Night I marched with the Picquet to cover the Men ordered to bring in the Reſt of the Proviſions. A Deſerter from the Enemy came in, and from him we firſt learned their Number, and what was ſtill more agreeable, that they had no Artillery. At 12 o'Clock I came in again, without having diſcovered any Body; we were all Night under Arms, and next Morning, to our great Surprize, we were not attacked, which made us think they had found us too ſtrong for them, and that they were gone off. By Seven tho' we began to perceive they were coming again, and that they were ſurrounding us; we had a ſmall Poſt to cover the Battoes on our Right: The Indians ſurrounded it almoſt, except that Part towards the Breaſt-Work, and fired very ſmartly upon it at the ſame Time they fired upon our Left, where we had two Pieces of Cannon; they ſeemed to have fixed their Aim at that Place; it was low, and the Road to come to it clear for them; however our Muſquetry and Grape-Shot kept them off: They contented themſelves with firing very briſkly upon us, and the Poſt on the Left, but durſt not attempt to come near; their Intention, as well as the Day before, was to have aſſaulted us, thinking we were not above 500 ſtrong.

"Colonel Haldiman, during all the Attacks, was very active: the Enemy, finding all their Schemes abortive, attempted to burn our Battoes, and ſet them adrift, in which they might have ſucceeded, but a Party of our Regiment ſallying out of the Entrenchment at that Time, beat them off, and ſaved 7 or 8 Battoes, that they had cut the Painters of, and ſet on Fire, but they were ſoon made faſt, and the Fire extinguiſhed. The French Indians ſeeing our brave Defence, and the Cowardice of the Canadians, who could never be prevailed on to ruſh upon us, took to their Battoes, but were prevailed upon to come back again; at laſt, about Half an Hour after Nine in the Morning, they retreated for good, and every one of them went to the Landing-place, where they reimbarked with all the Haſte poſſible, and ſheered off.

"It muſt be told, to the Honour of our Men, that they behaved uncommonly well, and never fired but when they ſaw an Enemy, and took very good Aim; the Loſs of the Enemy, altho' they were ſo ſcattered, muſt not be inconſiderable; we found but three of their Dead Yeſterday; but great Tracks of Blood were ſeen; and the Place where our Muſquetry could do Execution, as well as the Landing Place, have not as yet been ſearched, as Colonel Haldiman did not think it prudent to venture ſo far as that, the Party he ſent out for that Purpoſe, but only ſent them all around within Cannon Shot; and the Ground round within Muſquet Shot is not reconnoitred.

"Mr. Otter, of our Regiment, who commanded the Poſt on the Left, behaved very well, was wounded in the Head. In the whole, we had Mr Sowers, Engineer, wounded; and Mr. Otter, and ten Privates of our Regiment, more wounded; three of the New-York Regiment, and one Carpenter, alſo wounded, but ſlightly; and three of our Battalion killed.

P. S. Two Deſerters that came in ſay, the Commander of La Gallette had one of his Legs ſhot off, one Officer killed, and ſeveral wounded; that they had about 20 Men wounded that they knew of; but that they were ſo occupied about the Means to deſert, that they had not been able to get any other Intelligence; that the Enemy is ſtill behind a great Point that conceals them from us, and in great Want of Proviſions, the Bread they have being all muſty. Ours would pleaſe them highly I dare ſay."

Tueſday laſt was ſent in here by the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, Captain Sloe, a French Sloop, called the Saint Leger, M. Monviel Maſter, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa, which he took the 22d of June, bound from the Grenades to Coracoa. The above Sloop ſailed with another of 6 Guns, bound for Coracoa alſo, but ſhe got clear by outſailing the Harlequin, who was left in Chace of a Polacca from the Cape, bound to Old France, when the above Sloop parted from her.

Thurſday laſt returned here from a Cruize the Privateer Sloop Sturdy Beggar, Robert Troup Commander, without having met with any other Succeſs than what has been already mentioned. The 9th inſtant, off Monto-Chriſti, Capt. Troup fell in with M. Bompar's Squadron, conſiſting of 7 Sail of the Line, and two or three Frigates, two of which, viz. a 74 Gun Ship, and a Frigate, gave Capt. Troup Chace, but, having the Heels of them, he got clear. During the Chace the Beggar ſprung a Leak, which obliged Captain Troup to break up his Cruize.

The following Letter was wrote by an Officer, on his Way to the Reduction [illegible] Oſwego, the 16th of July, 1759.

"We are much ſtronger than we expected. Without the Enemy having the leaſt Notice of our Approach, we landed the 6th, within three Miles of the Fort. The Indians and Light Infantry immediately marched forward, and took ſix Priſoners, but had one Mohawk killed. By the Priſoners we learnt, that the Garriſon conſiſted of 600 Men, and 200 that have got in ſince, make 800. A Schooner, and a Sloop, were in the Harbour; the former mounts 10 Carriage Guns, and has kept an inceſſant Fire on our Battoes, but as they are in a good Harbour, as yet the Enemy has done them little or no Damage. Our Trenches are carried within 250 Yards of the Fort, where we expect our Batteries were opened as Yeſterday, to mount two 18 Pounders, two Braſs Twelves, 4 Sixes, and four Royal Howits of 8 Inches. For three Days paſt we have played upon them with 8 Pieces of Cannon, and have ſet ſeveral of their Buildings on Fire. We expect to be Maſters of the Fort in a Week, unleſs it is reinforced.

"Niagara, from our Trenches, appears to be very ſtrong, but is not yet compleated. In the Fort are ſeveral very good Buildings. The Governor's Houſe is built of Stone, at leaſt 45 Feet Front, three Story high, has Saſh Windows, and appears to be compleatly finiſhed. The Enemy have already fired near 6000 Cannon Ball, beſides Thouſands of Small Arms, but as yet have only killed 3 Men, and wounded about 20; among the latter Capt. Williams, our Head Engineer, dangerouſly, and Lieuts. Allyn and Penniſtone, ſlightly.

"We now have 900 Indians with us, and more daily coming in."

Yeſterday Afternoon, the Poſt came in from Albany, by whom we have the following intereſting and agreeable Intelligence, viz. That on Saturday Morning the 21ſt Inſtant, at 5 o'Clock, his Excellency General Amherſt, with the whole Army under his Command, embarked on board the Battoes and Whale-boats in the Lake, and ſailed in three Diviſions: That he landed the 22d, without the leaſt Oppoſition, at the Narrows (the ſame Place where General Abercrombie did laſt Year) 5 Miles from the Fort of Ticonderoga, and 3 from the Saw-mill; from whence he ſent Major Rogers forward with a Number of Rangers and Light Infantry, who marched as far as the Mill, without ſeeing any of the Enemy; but a little beyond he met with a Party of 200 French and Indians, which he attacked, killed ſome, and took 20 Priſoners (among whom were two Indians) and obliged the reſt to fly to the Fort. On Major Rogers's Return to the General, the main Body marched forward on Monday Morning, and took Poſſeſſion of the Enemy's Lines, which they had abandoned the Night before. The General was to open a Battery againſt the Fort on Wedneſday Morning, and did not doubt but he ſhould be in Poſſeſſion of it in a ſhort Time; tho' they kept an inceſſant Fire from their Cannon and Mortars, on our Troops in the Trenches. The French Garriſon is ſaid to be above 3000 ſtrong. Major Rogers, in his Skirmiſh, had ſix Men killed, two of which were ſcalped.

Extract of a Letter from Lake-George, dated July 26.

"Our General took Poſſeſſion of the Lines at Ticonderoga the 23d Inſtant, the Enemy having abandoned them in the Night. Some wounded Men are come to the Lake. Enſign Harriſon, of General Forbes's Regiment, is killed. And the Fort at Lake-George, under the Inſpection of the indefatigable Colonel Montreſure, is very forward."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 2.

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburgh, July 15, 1759.

"The 13th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, arrived here two Spies we had ſent out to Venango, to know the Truth of the Intelligence we had received from ſeveral Indians, of the French being on their March from Preſque Iſle to Venango with a large Body of Troops, compoſed of French and Indians, to attack this Place, and that they had with them a Train of Artillery. They informed us, that on their Arrival at Venango, they found there about 700 French, and 400 Indians: That on the Ninth of this Month came in about 200 Indians; the next Day about the ſame Number; and on the Day following about 150 more; when the Commandant told them, he would ſpeak to them the next Day. As faſt as the Indians arrived, the French Officers were employed in cloathing and fitting them out for the Expedition; and by the Eleventh at Night, the Whole were cloathed. At Ten o'Clock the next Morning, they all met in Council, when the Commander gave the Indians Thanks for joining him, and deſired them to prepare themſelves, for he intended to ſet off the next Day to attack this Fort, and then threw down the War Belt.

"There were two Six Nation Indians in the Council, who had come there the Night before, one of which got up, and made a Speech to all the Indians, telling them, *That their Father was in too great a Hurry*; deſired them to conſider ſome Time what they were going to do; and delivered them a large Bunch of String Wampum.

"This threw the Indians into ſome Confuſion, and before they got out of it, two Indians arrived with a Packet of Letters for the French Commandant; which he opened and read, and, after ſome Diſcourſe with his Officers, addreſſed himſelf to the Indians, and ſaid, Children, I have bad News to tell you. A great Engliſh Army, with Sir William Johnſon, who has with him the Six Nations, and a great Number of other Indians, that live that Way, are on their March to attack Niagara: That he had Orders to go directly there, and to take them with him: That he ſhould lay aſide all Thoughts of going down the River until he had drove the Engliſh from Niagara: That it was a Place of great Conſequence to them and their Children; and, if the Engliſh took it, they muſt certainly be poor, as the Road to their Country would be ſtopped up; therefore deſired them to be ſtrong, and ſupport their Fathers well at that Time. He then gave Orders for the Battoes to go up the River, and to turn thoſe back that were coming down.

"Our Spies ſay, they ſaw only three Cannon, but the French expected in the Battoes, that were to have been there that Night, five more; and that about 30 of the Battoes ſet off while they ſtaid, and a great many Indians were tying up their Bundles, in order to proceed up the River. They are of Opinion that the French will endeavour to divide them, and leave ſome behind to annoy the Road: That 19 Wyondotts, the Whole that were with the Enemy, had gone home: That on the 13th in the Morning, ſome of the Party that attacked Ligonier returned, but brought neither Priſoners nor Scalps; they ſaid, they had one Indian killed, and one wounded: That ſoon after four Indians alſo came in, and informed the French Commandant, that the Engliſh Army was coming over the Great Mountain (Allegheny) with a great Number of Men, and that there could be no leſs than 1000 Men.

"The Spies further adviſe, that they had engaged the Shawaneſe, who left the Enemy, to ſtay and ſee what they would do, and then ſet out for this Place with the Intelligence. We are ſending off freſh Spies to watch their Motions.

"Twenty Wyondotts arrived here this Day from one of the Lakes, who ſay, that the chief Men of their Nation, with 70 others, are on their Way here."

We hear further from Pittſburgh, that at the Time the above Intelligence was brought, there were Deputies from ſeveral Indian Nations, with Powers to make a Peace with his Majeſty; and that on their inſiſting this ſhould be done, Mr. Croghan, Sir William Johnſon's Deputy, and Colonel Mercer, the Commander of the Fort, opened the Conferences; when a firm Peace was concluded, to the great Joy of thoſe Indians, who promiſed to ſpread the News thereof both far and wide.

Yeſterday we received, by a private Expreſs, the following ſhort and general Account, viz.

New-York, July 31, 1759.

"*Ticonderoga is taken---Colonel Townſend was ſhot by a Cannon Ball in his Tent---General Prideaux (before Niagara) was killed by the Burſting of one of our Cohorns---Colonel Johnſton, of the New-York Forces, is also killed---Niagara expected to be taken the next Day---Works within 80 Yards of that Fort---Colonel Haldiman ſent for from Oſwego to Niagara, to take the Command---Colonel Amherſt is in Town, and ſails this Day for England---The Priſoners ſay Quebec was inveſted.*"

Arrived from this Port, Captain Miller at Antigua; and Captain Almond at St. Chriſtophers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, from S. Carolina.
Sloop Iſabella, Iſaac Martin, from Georgia.
Sloop Indian Queen, Abraham Hill, from New-York.
Sloop Frances and Sarah, John Mackenna, from Salem.
Brig Mary and Hannah, James Coburn, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Whitehill, William Greenway, for Jamaica.
Snow James, George Simpſon, for Virginia.
Sloop Elizabeth, Nathaniel Darrell, for New-Caſtle on Delaware.
Ship Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, for Amſterdam.
Brig Miriam and Ann, William Lake, for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Sloop Phebe, John Backhouſe, to Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Jenny, Thomas Webſter, to North-Carolina.
Sloop Seaflower, Peleg Shearman, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Betſey & Abigail, Steph. Kirkland, to N. Carolina.
Snow Succeſs, Henry Styles, to Halifax.
Brig John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Barbados.
Snow James, George Simpſon, to Virginia.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to South-Carolina.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

GEORGE DILLWYN,

At his Store, the Corner of Second and Saſſafras, or Race ſtreets,

AN Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for this Season. Tbatf

Best possible image.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1759.

PUBLICK NOTICE *is hereby given*,

THAT whereas in and by an Act of General Aſſembly, of the Province of Pennſylvania, intituled, "*An Act impoſing a Duty on Perſons convicted of heinous Crimes brought into this Province, and not warranted by the Laws of* Great-Britain, *and to prevent poor and impotent Perſons being imported into the ſame*;" all Maſters of Veſſels, Merchants or others, who ſhall import, land or bring into any Port or Place of this Province, by Land or Water, any Men or Women, Paſſengers or Servants, are required and enjoined, within the Space of Forty-eight Hours after their Arrival, to make Entry, and give, or cauſe to be given, on Oath or Affirmation, to the Collector of the ſaid Duty for the Time being, a true and juſt Account of all the Names of the Servants and Paſſengers ſo imported or brought in, under the Penalty or Forfeiture of *Ten Pounds*. And whereas ſome Maſters of Veſſels, and others, have heretofore clandeſtinely imported and landed Paſſengers and Servants into this Province, without complying with the Directions of the ſaid Act, whereby diſtempered, aged, impotent, and idle Perſons have become a heavy Burthen and Charge upon the Inhabitants thereof, infectious Diſtempers have ſpread within the Province, very detrimental to their Health, and the good Ends intended by the ſaid Act, in a great Meaſure fruſtrated: Therefore I *Spencer Trotter*, of the City of *Philadelphia*, being legally appointed Collector of the Duty aforeſaid, do hereby acquaint all Maſters of Veſſels, Merchants and others, that unleſs they do, within the aforeſaid Space of Forty-eight Hours next after their Arrival, make Entry with me of all the Names of the Paſſengers and Servants that ſhall be imported, landed or brought into this Province, I will, to the utmoſt of my Power, and the Duty of my Office, proſecute and bring ſuch Delinquents and Offenders to Juſtice, in order that the Penalties impoſed by the ſaid Act may be recovered, and the ſalutary Purpoſes of the ſaid Law effectually anſwered.

SPENCER TROTTER, Collector.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Third Inſtant, will be preſented A* Comedy, *written by the Author of* Cato, *called,*

The DRUMMER, *or the* HAUNTED HOUSE.

Sir *George Trueman*, Mr. *Reed*; *Fantom*, Mr. *Morris*; *Tinſil*, Mr. *Hallam*; *Vellum*, Mr. *Harman*; *Butler*, Mr. *Tomlinſon*; *Coachman*, Mr. *Douglaſs*; *Gardiner*, Mr. *Allyn*. Lady *Trueman*, Mrs. *Douglaſs*; *Abigail*, Mrs. *Harman*.

To which will be added A FARCE, called

The ANATOMIST, *or the* SHAM-DOCTOR.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, at Wilmington, the 5th of this Inſt. at Night, A large well-built roan or light Iron grey Gelding, his Head, Mane, Legs and Tail almoſt black, the Fore-part of his Mane apt to hang on the near Side, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, ſtraight back'd, was very fat when taken away, a natural Pacer, travels large, and, if put on faſter than a common Travel, ſhifts, is apt, when warmed with riding, to toſs up his Head, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, ſhod before the fore Parts of his Shoes ſteel'd; the Hair of his near Feet lately chafed with Hopples; 8 Years old, and about 14 Hands and a Half high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and ſends Word to the Subſcriber, or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward; or for the Horſe alone Three Pounds, with reaſonable Charges, paid by

JAMES LEA.

Cheſter, ſs.

THE Retailers of ſpiritous Liquors, made exciſeable by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, are hereby requeſted to pay heir ſeveral Duties thereon next Court, to be held at Cheſter the 28th Day of Auguſt; for which Service I ſhall attend the firſt three Days at the Houſe of Aubrey Bevan, and expect they will not fail of Punctuality therein; likewiſe to make their Entries, and return their Certificates, as the Law directs.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Collector.

N. B. As the annual Deſtruction of the Money raiſed by the Exciſe is near, I expect the Retailers will provide ſuch as will anſwer the End to burn according to Law.

RUN away on the 26th July 1759, from the Subſcriber, living in Union Township, and Berks County; a Negroe Man, named Hercules; had on when he went away, an Oſenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, his other Clothes not known; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, pretty well ſet, the lower Part of one of his Eyes hangs down, and looks ghaſtly, he ſpeaks Dutch. It is the ſame Negroe that run away laſt Year from John Potts Eſq; of Pottſgrove, and was ſo long continued in theſe Papers. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by

WILLIAM BRID.

TO be ſold by the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of David Chambers, deceaſed, at publick Vendue, on Monday, the 20th Inſtant, at the Houſe of John Fritz, the Sign of the City of Frankfort, in Catherine-ſtreet, and near Philip Halbert's; ſundry Lots of Ground, ſituate on Second and Third ſtreets continued, and on Plumb ſtreet, in the Southern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, and joining to Ground, late of the Widow Jekyll. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continue from Day to Day till the Lots are ſold. The Terms may be known at the Time of Sale; a Plan of ſaid Lots to be ſeen at the London Coffee Houſe. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place aforeſaid, by EDITH CHAMBERS, ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, and JOSEPH HALL, Executors.

N. B. There is a 3 Story Brick Houſe on one of the aforeſaid Lots, with the Priviledge of a five Foot Alley, and Pump. The Lot No. 1 will be firſt ſold, and ſo on regularly according to their Numbers.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his Maſter, an Apprentice Lad, named Hugh King, born in the Weſt of Scotland, about 20 Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, well ſet, pock-marked, fair Complexion, ſhort fair Hair, whitiſh Eyes, ſpeaks broad Scotch, by Trade a Ship-carpenter: Had on when he went away, a whitiſh coloured Thickſet Coat, black flowered Baragon Jacket, blue figured Pluſh Breeches, grey ribb'd Yarn Stockings, and a half worn Beaver Hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by GEORGE M'CALLAY, Ship-builder, in Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM *and* ROBERT USHER,

AT their Store, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Fiſhbourne's Wharff, where Mr. Alexander Adair lately lived, have imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, &c. A large Parcel of Iriſh Linens, and ſundry other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they will ſell very cheap for Ready Money, or ſhort Credit.

N. B. As their Partnerſhip expires the Firſt of September next, all thoſe indebted above ſix Months are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to receive Payment.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1759.

BROKE into the Paſture of John Schrack, of Providence Township, Philadelphia County, ſome Time laſt May, a bright bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, was ſomewhat hurt with the Saddle and Collar, no Brand, a rough Trotter. The Owner, by applying to John Schrack, and paying Coſts, may have her again.

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE, Gardens, Orchard, and Lot of Land, ſituate near Germantown, about ſix Miles from the City of Philadelphia, and on a Lane leading from the main ſtreet of the ſaid Town, to Old York Road; ſtanding in a pleaſant Situation, and a wholeſome Air. For Terms, apply to Mr. John Reily, Conveyancer in Philadelphia.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick Sale, about Three o'Clock, on the 10th Day of Auguſt Inſtant, at the Sign of the George, in ſecond-ſtreet, a Lot of Ground, Wharff, and two ſmall Meſſuages, near Poole's Bridge, in the Northern Liberties, bounded Weſt by Frankford Road, as formerly uſed, on the North and South by Joſhua Emlen's Ground, and on the Eaſt by Delaware River; containing in Breadth on the ſaid Road 100 and odd Feet (it being not yet fully aſcertained) and on Delaware 35 Feet, or thereabouts; taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1759.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. Anthony Power, late of this City, are deſired to bring them in; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Power, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to JUDAH FOULKE, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia Auguſt 2, 1759.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap by

WILLIAM BALL, Goldſmith,

On the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

SILVER and enamelled watches, watch glaſſes, beſt mainſprings, chryſtal, cornelian and glaſs ſeals ſet in ſilver, fine paſte ſhoe and knee buckles, ſolitaire and ear-rings, common ſtone ſhoe, knee, ſtock and boſom buckles, neatly ſet in ſilver, ſtone rings and buttons ſet in gold, ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, ſet in ſilver, topaz, garnets, amethyſts and emeralds, ſmall roſe diamonds, ſilver and ruby foil, gold cyphers, button chryſtal, motto and ſide ditto for rings, one eight day clock, furbelowed and fine chaſed ſilver tweezer caſes with inſtruments, fine chaſed ſilver ſnuff-boxes, ſilver ſalts with glaſſes, plated ſhoe buckles, ſnuff-boxes and ſputs, coral beads ſilk watch ſtrings, light, black, drab and blue broad cloth, Yorkſhire plains and kerſeys, thickſets, ratinets, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, calimancoes, black ruſſel, ſilk twiſt, horn, gilt and ſilvered coat and waiſtcoat buttons, ſewing ſilk and thread, buckrams, black everlaſting, black, ſcarlet and crimſon ſtocking breecnes patterns, muſlin, cambrick and lawns in pieces and patches, womens gloves, cotton and thread mitts, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, fine ſilk and worſted ditto, cotton and ſilk, and cotton gown patterns, ſtarets, ginghams, holland, cotton tape and lace, gartering, quality and ſhoe binding, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, bed tick, ſheeting, garlix, dowlas, fine table cloths, napkins and clouting diaper, figured demity, calicoes, and printed linen, wood and bone fans, men and womens felt hats, roſe blankets, check linen, writing paper, chapman books, neat fowling pieces, and pocket piſtols, fencing foils, braſs mounted hangers, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, white metal, ſteel, braſs and regimental ſhoe and knee buckles cutteau knives, pruning knives, table knives and forks, caſt ſteel, and a variety of other penknives, four blade knives, razors, ſciſſars, pencil caſes, variety of ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, necklaces, box irons, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſhoemaker's knives and hammers, horſe locks, gun locks, pad-locks, door, gate and cheſt locks, table, deſk and cheſt door hinges, H and HL hinges, joiner's braſs furniture, gimblets, ſliding rules, beſt and common hand ſaws, pannel and tennant ditto, carpenter's hammers, iron candleſticks, copper quart pots, and ſmall coffee pots, ſtirrup irons and ſets, braſs, horn and leather inkpots, fountain pens, horſe fleams, and lancets, taylors ſhears, ſheep ſhears, 12 to 46 inch ſcythes, ſteel ſhoe and knee buckle chapes and tongues, borax, ſaltpetre, rotton ſtone, allom, flat and round pliers, blow-pipes, braſs ſeals and keys, watch hooks, hand ſhears, white and red lead, powder poker, Spaniſh brown, whiting ditto in balls, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, white coperas, French verdigreaſe, bar lead, variety of ſhot, beſt velvet corks, London and Briſtol ſteel &c.

N. B. Said William Ball, gives caſh for all kinds of gold and ſilver; and ſtill carries on the goldſmith's buſineſs as uſual, where all perſons may be well ſupplied at the moſt reaſonable rates. Tbcc.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold by

CARMALT & WILSON,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Market Streets,

FINE and coarſe ozenbrigs, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 9 8 Iriſh ditto, yd. wd. white Heſſian ditto, brown and white 7 8 Iriſh dowlas, 3-4 ditto, brown and white Pomerania linen, fine and coarſe 7-8 and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, tandems, tandem ſileſias, 7-8 and 3 4 garlix, Ruſſia linen and diaper, fine and coarſe diaper table cloths, fine and coarſe clouting diaper, cambricks and clear lawns in whole pieces and patches, fine and coarſe long lawns, broad and paſtel lawns, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck: A large aſſortment of calicoes and printed linens, red and white, and blue and white printed linen handkerchiefs, culger and roſetta ſilk handkerchiefs, lungee ditto, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, white gauze handkerchiefs, Scots check ditto, cotton romals, yd. and 6 4 wd. muſlins, bylooſoys, black, ſtriped and cloth coloured Perſian taffeties, black ſattin, black and blue peeling, womens black velvet, black alamode, black hatband crape, womens black and cloth coloured ſilk mittens, white ſtay cord braid and galloon, cloth, crow and light coloured baliadine ſewing ſilk, variety of plain and flowered ribbons, 2d. 4d. and 6d. ferrits, broad cloths, green and red frize, ſerges, white, ſcarlet and red flannel, flowered and ſtriped ditto, ſtriped cotton, linſeys, half thicks, long ells, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, corded and Venetian poplins, yd. wd. Dreſdens, plain and flowered Meſſinets, Pruſſianets, double allopeens, fine and coarſe camblets, croſs barred ſtuffs, mohair, ſilk and hair twiſt, 2 and 3 cord ſcarſe buttons, cruels and ſtocks in ſhades, ſampler canvas, womens thread and cotton gloves and mitts, mens, womens, boys, and girls fine and coarſe plain and white thread and cotton hoſe, mens ribbed ditto, mens brown thread plain and ribbed ditto, womens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn ditto, broad and narrow worſted bindings, variety of ſtriped cotton hollands, light and dark ſtriped cotton gowns, 10 and 11 nail 3-4 7-8 yd. wd. and yd. 3 8 wd. cotton and linen check, cotton thicklets, white and dyed jeans, dyed pillows, corded and figured dimity, bed ticking in pieces, 9 4 Flanders ditto, brown buckram, ivory and horn combs, ſhirt buttons, braſs and white metal coat and veſt buttons, variety of ſleeve buttons and ſtuds, ſhoe and knee buckles, gartering, coloured thread, white ſtitching ditto, Scots and ſiſters thread, bobbins, tapes, nonſopreties, pot and fools cap paper, ink powder, nutmegs, cloves and mace, pewter diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons and tankards, gun powder, ſhot, bar lead, London ſteel, A C No. 3, long and ſhort Pennſylvania ſcythes, large and ſmall G. B. wool cards, cotton ditto, frying pans, Fipod gate box irons, braſs draw handles and eſcutcheons, deſk ſets, braſs deſk hinges, ſaſh nobs, 2d. 3d. and 4d. battins, a large aſſortment of files and raſps, coffin handles, a variety of wood ſcrews, rule joint table hinges, braſs nob locks, ſingle ſpring, plate and rimmed cloſet locks, croſs ward cupboard locks, ſwel low bowed ditto, croſs keyed and croſs ward cheſt locks, plain and cabinet till locks, ditto in ſuits, I L. kinges, table knives and forks, variety of pocket and penknives, womens ſciſſars, ſheep ſhears, 2d. 3d. and 4d. clout nails, plain ſtirrup irons, colt ſnaffle bits, large and ſmall white ſets, 6d. and 14d. tacks, yellow loop nails, plain ſtock locks, braſs ink pots, ditto with penknives, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, cocoa and bone ſtick fans, ivory ditto in caſes, woomen thread and cotton gloves and mittins, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, large and ſmall pins, London and Whitechapel needles, darning needles, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Dragon, Captain Hammet, and the Chippenham, Captain Spain, from London, and to be ſold cheap for Ready Money or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM SWORD,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Jonathan Evans, the Corner of Walnut and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, ſituated in Haverford Township, Cheſter County, near the Meeting-houſe, 9 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, within a Mile of a Merchant Mill and Saw mill, containing 150 Acres of good Land, Half thereof cleared, with a large Stone Houſe and Kitchen, good Barn and Stables, an extraordinary ſpring of Water near the Houſe, a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow, Part thereof watered; two Orchards of graſted Fruit; alſo 100 Acres of Land adjoining the above, one Half thereof cleared, with good Conveniency of making Meadow, it being well watered, with a fine Orchard of grafted Fruit of the beſt Sort. The ſaid two Tracts of Land may be ſold together, if the Purchaſer thinks proper. For Terms enquire of Charles Humphreys, living near the Premiſes.

TO be ſold on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next by publick Sale, near Deer-creek, in Baltimore County, 419 Acres of Land, ſituated on a large Waggon Road, which leads from the Head of Buſh-river to Saſquehannah, about ſix Miles from two publick Landings, and not exceeding ten from four; the above Tract contains about 300 Acres of cleared Land, well watered, and has much good Meadow Ground, which may conveniently be overflowed; there is on the ſaid Plantation two Apple Orchards, containing upwards of 1000 Trees, a Peach Orchard, which contains about 1500, with a Dwelling-houſe, large Garden, two Tobacco-houſes, a Barn, and other Neceſſaries for a Farm. A Stream of Water runs thro' it, ſufficient for a Fulling-mill. Said Land is ſituated within leſs than a Mile of both a Merchant-mill and a Preſbyterian Meeting houſe. A good Right to the ſaid Land will be made by RICHARD KEENE. Tbc. 5 W.

To be SOLD by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Alſo,

MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, and WHITE WINES, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, plain and Cherry Brandy, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Meloſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Shirts, Shoes, Spatterdaſhes, and other Cloathing, fitting for Soldiers, Caſes of Sweet-oil, Pipes by the Cheſt, Boxes of Window Glaſs, and Caſtile Soap.

N. B. Tincey, Silver and Gold Lace, Swords, laced Houſings, with Holſter Caps, Cordage, neat Fowling Pieces, Copper coloured Drugeets, &c. &c. Tbc.

Frederick-Town, Maryland.

THESE are to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies and others, that have Occaſion to travel the Road from the Northward down the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, that the Subſcriber has again opened her own Houſe in Frederick Town, at Saſſafras Ferry, for a Tavern; where ſhe hopes her Friends will be pleaſed to continue their Favours, and they may depend on genteel Entertainment, and good Uſage, from their very humble Servant,

SARAH FLYNN.

To be ſold by

AUSTIN BARTHOLOMEW, *and* RICHARD HALL,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Tun Tavern,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, Loaf, Muſcovado and Powder Sugars, Rice, Gammons, Coffee, &c. &c. at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira Wine to be ſold extreamly cheap by JOHN RELFE, near the Engliſh Church, in Second-ſtreet.—As ſaid Relfe has finiſhed his Store of dry Goods, he deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make ſpeedy Payment.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addreſſes to you for the Sheriff's Office, are ſuch Teſtimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my ſincereſt Thanks for thoſe that are paſt, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Diſcharge of the Office which I hold at preſent, and to ſollicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the ſame Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend*,

SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FEEEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was ſo happy as to be favoured with a conſiderable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the laſt Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your moſt obliged humble Servant*,

JOSEPH REDMAN.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

Philadelphia, July 27, 1759.

WHEREAS Mr. David James Dove, late Master of a public Grammar School, in this City, finding his State of Health so far reduced, as to render him incapable of taking upon him the Charge of the many Scholars he has hitherto been favoured with, has thought fit to make me the Offer of being chief Master in his Stead. I therefore take this Opportunity to inform the Public, that on Monday the 30th Instant my School will be opened, where he lately kept his. Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to favour me with their Children, may have them carefully instructed in the following Manner, viz.

1. Children, who have not yet learned the Elements of their Mother Tongue, will be taught expeditiously by me to pronounce, spell, and read properly, in a Manner most easy to themselves.

2. Young Gentlemen, who have made any tolerable Progress in the English Language, will be taught the Art of fair Writing, Merchants Accounts, and a grammatical Knowledge of their Mother Tongue, as it is judiciously laid down in Greenwood's English Grammar.

3. A compendious System of practical Mathematics, consisting of some Books of the Elements of Euclid, Trigonometry, and practical Geometry.

4. The Knowledge of the Greek and Latin Tongues, including the most valuable Authors of the Roman Classics.

5. And lastly, the following Sciences, namely, Geography, Rhetoric, Poetry, History, Moral Philosophy, and Physics.

SIMON WILLIAMS.

N. B. *As I am in a Manner a Stranger in this Place, I beg Leave to inform the Public, that James Spence, Esq; is now residing in this City. He is a Gentleman of Fortune and approved Integrity, who lately came from Jamaica, where I kept a public School. He will give any Gentleman sufficient Satisfaction concerning my moral Conduct while I followed the Profession in that Colony.*

*** Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Quarter, for Reading and Writing; and Five Shillings Entrance.—Twenty Shillings per Quarter for the rest, and Twenty Shillings Entrance. ⊕

To be SOLD by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Now living in Chestnut-street, near Front-street,

SUperfine, fine, middling, and coarse Boulting Cloths, very cheap. Millers, and others, who are not skilled in choosing Boulting Cloths, may, by informing me what Branch of the Boulting Business the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being supplied with Cloths suitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Business, as I have had long Experience in Boulting and Boulting Cloths. Tbctf.

Just imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold at the very lowest Rates, for ready Money, or three Months Credit, by

BERNARD GRATZ,

At his Store in Water-street, opposite Mr. Buckridge Sims's, near the Queen's Head.

WHite and crimson English damasks, scarlet, blue, yellow, crimson, straw coloured, India ditto, black, blue, green and cloth coloured paduasoy, blue and cloth coloured sattin, black peeling, and cardinal silk and trimmings, black mantua half ell wide, striped and clouded ditto, black, pink, and blush coloured Persian, green ducape, blue tabby, Dutch velvet, crimson and changeable India taffeties, changeable mantua, Manchester velvet, plush and hair shags of sundry colours, white sarsnet, 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linens of different prices, nuns holland, long lawn, pistol lawns, tandems, cambricks in pieces or patches, muslin, spotted lawn, 8 qr. book muslin, printed calicoes and cottons, dark ground, mens and womens worsted hose, fine white ditto, mens brown and white thread hose, womens white cotton ditto, with thread feet, womens white thread hose, knit worsted patterns for breeches and waistcoats, double and single silk caps, cotton ditto, garters, pins, best Dunford's ditto, best Whitechapel needles, cotton gowns, cloth coloured gregets, black crape and bombazine, Italian crape, fine white calicoe, muslin aprons with borders, corded and figured demity, fustians, thicksets, white jeans, silk handkerchiefs, sundry sorts of black and coloured gauze ditto, kenting ditto, cotton romals, sectersoy ditto, superfine blue and white, and red and white linen ditto, linen check ditto, 10 nail, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 8ths yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths wide cotton and linen checks, black, blue, red, green, and cloth coloured calimancoes, black and white superfine broad ditto, white, red, and black durants, black, blue, white, red and green tammies, check cheverits, florettes, silk corded and figured poplins, Prussian do. druggets, silk beaudarits, figured faggathies, duroys, superfine ditto, honey comb shag, coarse, fine, and superfine black, blue, red and cloth coloured broadcloth, mohair and silk and hair buttons, thread, sewing silk, shaloons and buckrams, nuns thread, bobbin, tape, nonsopretties, red, blue, brown and green camblets, camblettees, scarlet, black and blue everlastings, plain and figured single and double worsted damasks of all colours, 3 qr. and 7 8ths gorlix, Russia dowlas and sheeting, ozenbrigs, pewter, handsaws, sheep shears, taylors shears, ivory and bone handled knives and forks, cuttoe and pistol capt knives, long and short pipes, and several other goods, too tedious to mention.

BENJAMIN JACKSON,

Mustard and Chocolate Maker, from LONDON, now of LÆTITIA-COURT, in Market street, PHILADELPHIA,

PREPARES the genuine Flour of Mustard-Seed, of all Degrees of Fineness, in a Manner that renders it preferable to the European, or any other yet made, which is easily demonstrated by Proof.

IT excels all others for Exportation, as it will keep perfectly good any reasonable Time, even in the hottest Climates, and is not bitter when fresh made, as other Mustard is, but when mixed only with cold Water, well seasoned with Salt, is fit for immediate Use.

AS I am the original, and at present only proper Mustard Manufacturer in this Province, or on this Continent, others being only imperfect Imitators of my Method. THEREFORE, to prevent Deceptions, all my Bottles are sealed with this CITY ARMS, and the following Inscription, B. JACKSON'S PHILADELPHIA FLOUR OF MUSTARD around, as at the Top of this Advertisement, with proper Directions on each Bottle. AND, if desired, it shall be packed in Casks, or any other Package that may be most agreeable to the Buyer.

SAID JACKSON also prepares CHOCOLATE in the very best Manner, which he sells wholesale at very reasonable Rates.

AND as neither Cost nor Pains is spared to manufacture both the above Articles in the greatest Perfection, Merchants, Masters of Vessels, &c. may depend on being supplied with prime Commodities, in any Quantities for Exportation, or otherwise: AS also be furnished with foreign and this Country Pickles, of various Sorts, the best Sallad or eating Oil, White Wine, and other Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.

AND WHEREAS, it is well known, the Farmers have been some Time heretofore greatly discouraged from raising MUSTARD-SEED, by RICHARD WAGSTAFFE (the very Person who now advertises for it) undervaluing it in the publick Papers, offering only 8 Shillings per Bushel for it, which he did about two Years ago; and by which Means many who intended to raise it, not only declined the Thoughts of sowing it for the future, but even neglected gathering what they had then growing, or bringing what they had by them; well knowing that that Price would not pay them for their Trouble. THIS is therefore to undeceive and assure the PUBLICK, that altho' the Value of MUSTARD-SEED was thus depreciated, and the raising of it obstructed by the aboves'd RICHARD WAGSTAFFE, yet they need not fear wanting a Market for that Article; for altho' this Season seems likely to produce large Quantities, yet, as I am the first and only Person that promoted the raising of it, I hereby promise to give (both now and all Times hereafter) the very highest Price that shall be given by any Person or Persons whatsoever, for all that may be brought to me at my MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE STORE, in LÆTITIA COURT aforesaid, provided it be good, clean, and well dried SEED; and not pay for it in Goods, but Ready-Money. The above is not all together reflectingly, but to undeceive the Publick, and assure them, that no Inconvenience will attend bringing it in the proper Season, for I will buy it in any Quantities, great or small, therefore there is no Danger of having the Market stalled, or that Commodity blown on by

T. b. c. 3 M. BENJAMIN JACKSON.

To be SOLD,

TWO Tracts of Land, one Containing 82 Acres, or thereabouts, 25 Acres cleared, the rest well timbered. The other containing 170 Acres, 70 Acres cleared; the Remainder well timbered, with a Stone House and Orchard, good Water, extraordinary Lime Stone, a new Lime Kiln, situate in Whitemarsh, Philadelphia County. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the said Lands, may know the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN LANCASTER, *living on the Premises.* ⊕

Lancaster County, July 24, 1759.

RUN away an Irish Servant Man, named Valentine Bullard, about 25 Years of Age, about five Feet seven Inches High, of a sandy Complexion, wears his own Hair, marked with the Small-pox: Had on when he went away, a home made brown Cloth Coat, a good new Hat, one Shirt, one Pair of large cross barred Check Trowsers, and one Pair of Tow Ditto, and a Pair of strong Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that his Master can have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by PETER GRUBB. ⊕

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Kent County, Maryland, on the 9th of this Instant July, a Molattoe Servant Man, named Thomas Williams, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, is a strong, able, well made Man, his Cloaths uncertain; he had about Thirty Pounds Cash with him, and also his Wife, who is of his own Colour, and has a great Impediment in her Speech. It is supposed they went to Virginia in a Shallop. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and secures him, so that his Master gets him again, shall have Fifteen Pistoles Reward, and Eight Pistoles for discovering the Person that carried him away, so that he may be convicted thereof according to Law. JOHN BORDLEY.

TAKE Out of the Pasture of Christian Lupardus, living in Piscataqua, within Sight of New Brunswick, on Monday or Tuesday last, a fine large black Mare, 14 Hands high, of good Spirits, and a good riding Beast, branded with O on the left or near Thigh. She is seven Years old past a natural Pacer. The Person that took the Mare is supposed to have taken a good Saddle from Ephraim Pyatt, and a double Rein Curb Bridle; it is a hunting Saddle, the Seat Hog skin the Skirts and Sweat-leathers Calfskin, and the Housing of blue Broad Cloth, bound with blue and white Binding. One Henry Kinder, a Journeyman Weaver, lately come from the Army, having been one of the York Provincials, under Colonel Johnston, and bred a Weaver in Pennsylvania, leaving his Employer a Weaver, in a very abrupt and odd Manner, is violently suspected by all the Neighbourhood to have stolen them all. Whoever shall secure the Mare, Saddle and Bridle, so that the Owners may have them again, shall have Three Pounds for the Mare, and Twenty Shillings for the Bridle and Saddle. Witness our Hands this 26th Day of July, 1759, CHRISTIAN LUPARDUS, EPHRAIM PYATT. ⊃

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-castle County, on the Tenth of this Instant July, two Mares; the one a large Strawberry roan, about 14 Hands and a Half high, and but low in Flesh, white Mane and Tail, about eight Years old, neither branded nor Ear-marked. The other a bay Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Shoulder, but the Brand uncertain, about five Years old, and a middling long bushy Tail. They were both brought from New-England in the Spring, and it is probable they have taken that Way, being seen since they went away at the lower Ferry, on Schuylkill. Whoever takes up and secures said Mares, and gives Notice, so that the Owner may have them again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, or a Dollar for either, and reasonable Charges, paid by § WILLIAM NIVIN.

N. B. There was also a young sorrel Mare, three Years old, wants one Eye, with a short switch Tail, neither branded nor Ear-marked, strayed from the same Plantation in the Spring. Any Person securing her, and giving Notice, shall likewise have a Dollar Reward, and reasonable Charges.

STOLEN at Oswego, the First of July, some Bills of Exchange, drawn by Mr. Duncan, Paymaster to the 44th Regiment, in Favour of Gershom Levy, or Levy and Company; amounting in the whole to Four Hundred Pounds Sterling, on Mr. Calcraf, their Agent at London, dated from the 24th of June to the First of July included. This is to caution all Persons from negotiating any Bill of the above mentioned Tenor and Date, as Mr. Levy has not endorsed said Bills.

It is desired, that if any one should offer such Bills, to stop them, and to give Notice to Mr. Heyman Mayers, at New-York. ⊕

RUN away, on the 26th of June last, from the Subscriber, living in Cumberland County, a Negroe Man, named Peter, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 21 Years old, a well set Fellow, somewhat bow legged: Had on a striped Linsey Jacket, Tow Trowsers, an old Felt Hat, no Shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and commits him to any Goal, so that his Owner may have him again, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by PAUL PIERCE. ⊕

Philadelphia, July 31, 1759.

STOLEN out of a Pasture at Wilmington the 21st of this instant July, at Night, a dark bay Mare, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, is shod before, has two Saddle Spots on the near Side, one near the Flank, the other near the Shoulder; has a Rise on her Buttocks, between the Top of her Hip and her Tail; she had been lately trimmed, and is about 13 Hands high. Whoever takes up and secures the said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if the Mare and Thief Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by me JAMES BROOM. ⊙

Northampton County, May 5 1759.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit; and to provide a Fund for sinking the same;" the following Tracts of located and unimproved Land were duly valued and rated by the Assessors for the County of Northampton viz. One Tract of 500 Acres, late the Property of Jeremiah Langhorn, Esq; deceased, returned to us in Mr. Growdon's Name, situated Part in Allen's Township, and Part in Bethlehem Township, in said County, valued at 35 l. rated l. 2 12 6.

Likewise 150 Acres surveyed to Paul Miller, late of Easton, in said County, situated in Lehi Township, valued at l. 7 10 0, rated 11 s. 3 d. And whereas the Owners of said Tracts of Land have refused to pay the Collector of said Duplicate the abovementioned Sums annexed to their respective Names, which according to the said Valuation was assessed and laid upon the said Lands, as their Proportion for one Year of said Tax, by the said Act imposed, We the Commissioners of the said County of Northampton aforesaid, in Pursuance of the said Act, do hereby give Notice, that the 15th Day of August next, at the House of Jacob Cooker, Innholder, is appointed for the Sale of the 500 Acres, or such Part thereof as will pay the present Tax and Charges accruing thereon, late the Property of Jeremiah Langhorn, deceased; the Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock, on the Premises.

Likewise the 16th Day of August next is appointed for the Sale of the 150 Acres, or such Part thereof as will pay the present Tax and Charges accruing thereon, belonging to Paul Miller, late of Easton, the Sale to begin said Day at Twelve o'Clock on the Premises. JAMES RALSTON, THOMAS TODD, JACOB REX. ⊕

WHereas EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, continues to cure and put up Sturgeon in the best Manner, different to any that has been put up in these Parts, and for six Years past has carried on the Business, and given a general Satisfaction to those who have bought for Exportation or home Consumption, the said BROADFIELD is obliged to all Persons who have hitherto favoured him with their Custom; and those who have already found them to be deserving of their Recommendation, he hopes it will not be wanting for the Encouragement of the said Fishery. When you open the Keg, take out the Cork, and draw the Pickle off into a clean dry Pan or Pot, then put in the Cork tight, and take out the Head, which is numbered, then harden on the Hoops, and pour the Pickle on the Fish, putting a clean Piece of Cloth over the Head, and the Head of the Keg up, on that, with a small Weight thereon, to keep the Air out, and it will keep two or three Years in any Climate, only observing to keep it under Pickle; and if any of the Pickle should waste, or be wanting, add as much Vinegar as will cover it.

N. B. The said Fish are to be sold by Thomas Mullin, at the One Ton, in Water-street, Philadelphia, and by no other Person. Tbc

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NOW at the Plantation of John Jones, in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County, near Philadelphia, a stray brownish coloured Mare, a small Star in her Forehead, branded on the near buttock, S S, with a few white Hairs on her Back, supposed to be Saddle-marks, and has a bob Tail. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. JOHN JONES. ⊙

To be SOLD,

THREE Hundred Acres of unlocated Land, in the Province of Pennsylvania, derived under an original Proprietary Grant, whereby the Purchaser thereof will be enabled to obtain either a secure Title to any overplus Land in his Possession, or to any vacant Land of the like Quantity, in any Part of the said Province, not heretofore located, and subject to a low Quit-rent. Enquire of John Reiley, Conveyancer, in Chestnut street. ¶

Germantown, July 18, 1759.

RUN away, on the 13th of this Instant, at Night, from the Subscriber, of said Town, an Apprentice Lad, named Stoppel, or Christopher Hergesheimer, about 19 Years of Age, by Trade a Blacksmith, middle sized of his Age, has a sour down-looking Countenance, is of Dutch Extraction, but can talk good English; Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a bluish Cloath Coat, green Nap Jacket, Snuff coloured Breeches, and Linen Jacket and Breeches, all about half wore, two pair of Ozenbrigs Trowsers, two Ditto Shirts, and one pretty fine, a Pair of old Shoes, a Pair of Thread, and a Pair of Cotton Stockings, a good Athlone Felt Hat, and yellowish Silk Handkerchief, wore his own dark brown short Hair, but may cut it off: He had a Hurt on the Inside of his Left hand, not quite cured, at his going away. Whoever takes him up, and brings or conveys him to his Master, or secures him in the Jail of Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by ‡ MATTHEW POTTER, *junior.*

Philadelphia, July 16, 1759.

Imported in the last Ships from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his Store, in Water-street,

A Large Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season.

To be SOLD, *clear of Ground-Rent,*

TWO certain Messuages or Tenements, three Stories high and a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging; situate in Moyamensing Township, near the Lot of Ground where Colonel Dunbar's Troops were encamped some Time ago, and near the New Market: There are two Kitchens two Stories high, on the Premises, and a Well of good Water; the said Messuages are nearly finished, there is Room enough left to build four Houses more, on which stands a good Frame Stable. One Half of the Consideration to be paid down, and the Remainder in three or four Years, next after the Execution of the Deed, giving Security and Interest for the same. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises, JOHN RUDOLPH.

N. B. The Owner will exchange the Premises for a small Plantation near this City. The Premises lie very convenient for a public House of Entertainment, and the Title is indisputable. ⊕

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Wills, Jun. maker in Third street, deceased, are desired to pay in their respective Debts; and those that have any Demands against the Estate of said Wills, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled and paid by

MARIA SOPHIA COGEN, Executrix.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

August 9, 1759. NUMB. 1598.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* Poſt-Office, *in* Philadelphia.

A

CAPTAIN John Ayres (2) Alex. Adair (2) Philip Ahier (2) Hugh Alexander, Mr. Alex. James Abercrombie, Thomas Aſtin, Catharine Agnew, Gabriel, all in Philadelphia. Florence Agnew, America; William Atlee, Lancaſter; John Atkinſon, Lancaſter County; John Alliſon, and Richard Aldrich, in Cumberland County; Samuel Anderſon, Bucks County; William Anderſon (2) Radnor; William Aſhley, Bethlehem; Alexander Adams, Shrewſbury; Ro. Adams, Deſartmartin; James Alliſon (2) Forks of Delaware; Mary Adams, Dorcheſter County; William Allend, Elk River; George Alexander, and Athlannah Adams, in Wilmington; Samuel Armitage, Bucks Co.

B

Groſvenor Bedford, Horvey Bowers, Samuel Bunting, James Beckman, Edward Burch, William Burrows, Capt. Budden, George Booth, James Bennet, George Barry, David Bevan, Hector Boyd, Jane Belcher, Peter Barnwell, James Brockington, Mary Bard, Andrew Beaty, Sarah Bartlet, Elizabeth Burtz, George Boardman, and Surriah Bunn, all in Philadelphia. Daniel Belyew, and John Blair, in Pennſylvania; Joſeph Bonſell, Darby; John Bratton, James Brown, and Thomas Bayliff, in Cheſter County; Andrew Boyd, Robert Bines, William Blackum, and John and James Barnett, in New-Caſtle County; James Byrne, and William Books, in Kent County; Robert Bar, and David Brown, in Pequea; Alex. Brown, and John Barns, in York County; James Brandon, Carliſle; Robert Boyce, Newgarden; Joſeph Biſhop, Weſt Caln; Hugh Bryerly, Baltimore County; James, Barkley, Newport; John Budd, Salem County; Malcom Bogle, Foggs Manor; William Bird, Berks County; Thomas Blacklidge, William Buckley, Simon Butler, William Bryan, and Agnes Burton, in Bucks County.

C

William Cunningham, John Ceary, John Connelly, Hugh Camble, Mrs. Coel, John Cox, Thomas Campbell, Joſeph Chew, Clayton Congill, Henry Cameur, Robert Caldwell, Mary Claminſin, Bridget Cox, William and Samuel Correy, William Colbert, Hugh Campble, Hugh Campbell, Edward Campbell, William Cunningham, Jacob Cooper, Charles Carſon, Anthony Carye, Nathaniel Chapman, Jane Carter, Connor Curtin, Elizabeth Connor, alias Palmer, James Craige, Sarah Wiſter, John Cuthbertſon, Mr. Craige, Jacob Canſell, George Cunningham, Samuel Croſſan, Elizabeth Caurcock, Ann Clayton, John Champe, Capt. Clark, Jane Cardie, John Collins, Patrick Clacktage, and Jonathan Cochrane, all in Philadelphia. William Creath, Chriſtopher Cooper, Cornelius Carty, Martha Cannan, and John Clark, in New-Caſtle County; Mary Clapham, Burdentown; John Cary, Nicholas Cruſe, Mary Creely, and Samuel Cary, in Germantown; Elizabeth Cooper, Duck Creek; Margaret Cale, Lewiſtown; Moſes Coats, William Clingan, Andrew Crawford, Benjamin Cox, Theophilus Canby, Robert Campbell, Gabriel Clark, and Adam Clayton, in Cheſter County; Cornelius Collings, Chriſtiana; Alexander Campbell, and James Campbell, in Foggs Manor; Hugh Creighton, Haddonfield, William Crow, Octorara; Joſeph Chambers, Salem County; Roſſe Cathe, New-London; Archibald Caird, Forks of Delaware; John Craige, Cecil County; George Clark, Yorktown; Collin Campbell, Burlington; Suſanna Chapman, Makefield; Robert Clinch, and James Cunningham, in Lancaſter County; Joſeph Clark, Pequea; Roger Cannon, Frankfort; John Cannon, Cumberland County; Joſeph Chambers, and John Cayton, in Kent County; John Clayton, Dover. David Clarke, New-Caſtle County.

D

John Duncan, Richard Dennis, James Draper, Joſeph Durham, Duncan Drummond, John Durham, William Dewell, John Downer, Joſeph Darrvell, Michael Donnelly; James Daviſe, Mathew Draſon, John Dickinſon, and John Davis, all in Philadelphia. David Denny, John Daniel, and Adam Douglaſs, in Cheſter County; Joſeph Dayton, New-Providence; Joſeph Davis, Bucks County; Joſeph Duncan, Kent County; John Douglaſs, Elk River; Grienbury Dorſey, Baltimore County; David Davis, Oxford Townſhip; Richard Derby, Salem; Cornelius Donnelly, Bedford; Robert Dunn, Weſt Nantmill; Grace Duckworth, Trenton; Samuel Davis, Penſalken Creek; Robert Dilap, Cheſtnut Level; Sanders Darby, and Samuel Davis, in Lewiſtown; Henry Dorrah, Nottingham.

E

James Erwin, William Elberſon, James Ewing, Ellenor Elfizt Nicall, Michael Eagy, Ezra Elgar, Widow Eris, Joſeph Eids, John Earl, and James Egar, all in Philadelphia. Joſeph Ellis, Haddonfield; William Ewing, Duck Creek; Samuel Eaſin, Saſquehanna; Thomas Edmonds, Forks of Brandiwine; James Eccles, Lancaſter; Robert Evans, Cecil County; Samuel Eaſtburn, Bucks County; Mr. Edwards, Philadelphia.

F

Henry Fagan, John Ferguſon, Elizabeth Fitiham, Richard Ferguſon, Mary Fox, William Frazier, Henry Frity, Thomas Fitithgaril, Philip Fitzſimmons, Mau. Fitzgerald, John Ferguſon, Thomas Farmer, Elizabeth Fitcham, and Iſabel Frazer, all in Philadelphia. Barbara Folick, Reading; John Ferguſon, Hudſon's River; James Fulton, and Alexander Fullerton, in Cheſter County; Henry Farrel, and John File, in Marcus Hook; Peter Freece, and Hugh Fergus, in Lancaſter County; Joſeph Francis, and Daniel Finney, in Kent County; Michael Ferguſon, and Samuel Forman, in Eaſt Jerſey; Mary Ferguſon, Bucks Co. William Fletcher, Woodberry; Wm. Fullerton, Vincent; Benjamin Ferris, Wilmington.

G

Thomas Gregory, Benjamin Gibbs, Matthias Genſell, John Gilchriſt, Peter Groves, Judah Gevin, Charles Ganduwin, William Gibſon, Thomas Griffits, Jane Gum, John Granier, James Gibſon, John Griffits, Mary Garey, Lewis Grant, John Gittens, Capt. Groves, Mary Gordon, Eph. Goff, and James Griffis, all in Philadelphia. Ercher Gifford, Germantown; Richard Gibbs, and John Gearvin, in Bucks County; Richard Guthrie, Hopewell; David Gray, Hugh Gray, Martha Gibbs, and George Gilaſpie, in Pennſylv. Marcus Glanvill, Reading; James Goudie, Shrewſbury; Elizabeth Guilmore, Eaſt Jerſey; William Grant, Eaſt Fallowfield; Ann Gill, Weſt Jerſey; Nicholas Gibbon, Salem County; Hugh Glaſsford, Foggs Manor; Rees Gatlive, and Enenes Gumnes, in Cheiter County; Morris Griffits, Williſtown; Abraham Golden, and William Golden, in New-Caſtle County; Joſeph Green, and Timothy Green, in Cumberland County, William Glaſgow, Cecil County; Henry Glaſsford, Kent County; James Gardner, Dover; William Gordon, Pequea; Lewis Gordon, Burdentown; James Gray, Forks of Delaware.

H

William Howell, Peter Hyman, James Humphreys, William Hermond, Thomas Hatton, Margaret Haſtings, Rebecca Harding, John Harmer, Joſeph Hanterab, Roger Hunt, Jean Heſſeluis, Samuel Harvy, James White, William Hall, Matthew Henderſon, Eſther Hogg, Chambers Heath, Stephen Hutchins, James Holland, James Huſton, Arthur Hurrey, George Honey, John Hutdſon, Francinah Hynſon, Johan Henrick Rohlieg, John Hunt, Michael Hanley, Francis Hill, John Hart, Hugh Hodge, and John Hooker, all in Philadelphia. Catey Hamike, Briſtol; Mary Hamilton, Widow Harpers, and Cornelius Hillyard, in Bucks County; John Hegerty, Weſt Nantmill; James Hemphill, John Haſtings, William Hay, George Hoiſtings, and Mary Hukill, in New-Caſtle County; Samuel Hopkins, Lewiſtown; Thomas Hamilton, Somerſet Co. Hugh Heyney, Eaſt Fallowfield; Mr. Humphrys, North Eaſt; Samuel Finley, Weſt Nottingham; John Handley, James Hunter, Benjamin Hawley, Robert Hodgin, William Hanna, and Joſeph Hunt, in Cheſter County; James Hamilton, and William Hanna, in Lancaſter; William and Andrew Harris, Cecil County; Thomas Hamilton, Patuxent River; Robert and Adam Hamilton, Cheſter County; Thomas Hope, Octorara; Joſeph Hill, Limerick; James Harris, and John Huſton, near Pequea; Samuel Huey, Hunterdon County; Charles Hoff, Kingwood; James Hendrickſon, Duck Creek; Sarah Hopkins, Haddonfield; John Hopper, Timber Creek.

I

John Jeſſop, John Ingram, Anna Janes, Mrs. Jackſon, Samuel Jones, Frances Innes, Thomas Ireland, Elizabeth Irwin, Sarah Jones, Andrew James, Hugh James, and Thomas Jocelyn, all in Philadelphia. Benjamin Jamiſon, Pennſylvania; Moſes Jampſon, Cumberland County; Samuel and Robert Johnſon, Hunterdon Co. John Johnſton, Carliſle; Thomas Jacquet, Chriſtine Ferry; Nancy Jones, Glouceſter; George Johnſton, Falls Townſhip; Job Jacobs, Wilmington; Iſrael Jacobs, Reading; Joſ. James, Wilmington; Thomas Jacquet, N. Caſtle County; Timothy Jenkins, Kent County.

K

John Kelſe, Alexander Katter, Daniel Kecham, William Koſter, Mr. Kabler, and James Kelly, all in Philadelphia; John Kenedy, Mary Kilkinny, Patrick Kilpatrick, and John Kerr, in America; Thomas Knox, Mill Creek; Mahlon Kirkbride, and George Keith, in Bucks County; William Kelly, Nottingham; Mary Kelly, Cumberland County; Anna Maria King, and Andreas Kauffman, in Lancaſter; William Kenedy, and Thomas Keely, in Baltimore County; Mr. Kelſy, New-Caſtle County; John Kinemin, Talbot County; Andrew Kidd, Cecil County; James Kennedy, Cheſter County; Jacob Kollock, Lewiſtown; John Knowles, Samuel Kennedy, David Kennedy, and Thomas Kelly, in Cheſter County.

L

Thomas Lambert, Nathaniel Lamſon, Andrew Lowry, Mr. Long, John Lowneſs, Benjamin Leach, John Lanipkin, Michael Letto, William Lenaret, James Liſter, Thomas Lace, Joſeph Letſon, Thomas Lake, Andrew Lowrie, William Lukeranier, and John Leſter, all in Philadelphia. William Lee, Thomas Lelly, Edward Lattin, and John Laughlin, in America; John Long, and George Leynard, ſenior, in Lancaſter County; James Lettimore, Newport; Peter Lowber, Kent County; Archibald Lynd, Salem; Archibald Little, Wilmington; Elizabeth Lane, North River; Samuel Liddon, Glouceſter County; Betty Lians, New-Caſtle; John Lyle, Cheſter County; John Laird, near Marcus Hook; Sherwood Leigh, Carliſle; Archibald Laird, Forks of Delaware; John Lile, Ballemone; Suſannah Lockerman, Dover; Alexander Lyle, Plymouth.

M

Deborah Morris, Mr. M'Kell, James M'Cormick, Kattirn M'Kinny, Barbara M'Culloch, Richard Miller, Alexander Montgomery, Elizabeth Miller, Richard Miller, Judah Miller, William M'Camcock, Sarah Moor, Robert Martin, Mary Meſton, Catrina M'Kinney, Robert Martin, Charles Morgan, John Morris, Iſaac Martin, Cattern Morgan, Mary Mullydou, Rachel Middleton, Alex. M'Farland, Garret Meade, Perkins Magra, John M'Graiger, Jacob Morgan, Robert Muſguern, Richard Morris, Thomas Morriſon, Nancy M'Kan, Thomas Malybay, Mattolleno Mordon, William Mackey, Andrew Morton, Alexander Maddox, Philip Mellows, Francis Many, Archibald Mackilvane, Widow Middleton, John M'Candreman, Neal M'Connell, Lewis Merick, and Richard Miller, all in Philadelphia. Moſes M'Hafey, Nathan Minor, Daniel M'Doſſe, Alexander Muer, Catharine Meaſon, James Moody, Richard Metcalf, Alexander M'Dowell, and Joſeph M'Cormick, in Pennſylvania; Henry Moore, Middleſex; Thomas M'Cord, Paxton; John M'Peake, near Fluſhing; Gilbert M'Maſters, Coneſtogoe; Timothy M'Collock, Broughton; James M'Neill, Briſtol, James Mulheran, Milltown; Robert M'Maſter, Nottingham; Robert M'Curdoy, Upper Dublin Townſhip; James Miller, Newgarden; Thomas Mitchell, Atneſs M'Keluey, George Macfaren, Mordecai Moore, and William M'Daniel, in Bucks County; Robert M'Min, Godfrey Mergan, James Morriſon, Thomas M'Kean, Rachel Marſhall, John Marſh, John Maddors, Hugh Miller, and George M'Kichan, in Cheſter County; Finlaw Maccon, Goſhen; Henry Margerum, Wakefield; John Madewell, Trenton; Robert Moulder, Marcus Hook; John M'Mun, Henry M'Tyre, John Mun, Dr. M'Kinley, Nicholas Moore, Jonathan Mills, Joſeph M'Cormick, George Monroe, John M'Morlan, Andrew M'Beath, Adam Man, John M'Lea, Jane More, Richard M'William, and Alexander M'Nail, in New-Caſtle County; William M'Crea, Whiteclay Creek; William Morris, jun. Wilmington; James Miller, Pequea; James Murray, George Mixcau, Mary M'Knight, Mary M'Camond, and Eſther Mitchell, in Lancaſter County. David Michael, Moreland Townſhip; Patrick Martin, Duck-Creek; James M'Konne, Freehold; Thomas Murpratt, Kent County; John Miller, Kingwood.

N

Mary Nelſon, Mary Nick, George Nicholſon, Samuel Nelſon, Duncan Nelſon, Kirlar Neſbit, John Newman, John Newlan, and Henry Newmarch, all in Philadelphia; William Nicholas, Jerſeys; Samuel Nill, Lancaſter Co. William Nelſon, York Town; John Neſbit, Onion's Ironworks; Robert Nealſon, Nottingham; Richard Noblit, Cheſter County; John Nickinſon, Blockly; John Nutt, Middle Octorara; Katherine Neſbit, Donegall.

O

Thomas Orr, Sarah Owens, and Alexander O Roark, all in Philadelphia; William Oliver, Marſh Creek; Thomas Orner, White-marſh; Brian Ohara, Salem Co.

P

Thomas Peterſon, Chriſtopher Perkins, Robert Patterſon, Anna Price, William Patterſon, William Pollard, William Price, Margaret Peneir, Robert Porter, Richard Pearis, John Randle Philips, Phebe Pen Dagworthy, Ann Perry, Mrs. Patterſon, Caleb Parr, Jeſſe Price, John Pollock, and Margaretta Pontloney, all in Philadelphia. Joſeph Pearſon, Burlington; Robert Patterſon, Piles grove; Joſeph Powell, Sadſbury; Miſs Parker, Cheſter County; Rich. Pimm, Great Valley; Giles Peran, Goſhen; Trueman Powell, Kinderhook; Dr. Printis, Lancaſter; Sam. Platt, Samuel Poſt, William Patterſon, and Patt. and M'Fall, all N. Caſtle County. James Parker, New-Providence; Robert Parker, Montgomery Townſhip; Charles Pattiſon, Carliſle; Edward Potter, Goſhen.

Q

Mr. Quale, and Charles Quin, in Philadelphia.

R

Tobias Rudolph, Hannah Rakeſtraw, William Rayworth, Edward Reiley, William Rakeſtraw, Mary Rib, Thomas Richards, George Rock, Robert Rait, William Royley, William River, Joſeph Reynolds, Jacob Ruſh, and John Redin, all in Philadelphia. John Reſide, Robert Ruſſell, Eſther Robinſon, Andrew Reed, and William Rodment, all in Pennſylvania. Richard Richards, William Roberts, and Alexander Roger, in Cheſter County. Mary Reed, York County; Burnet Richards, Briſtol; Geo. Roſs, Adam Reed, Rev. Mr. Rowan, and Iſabel Rods, in Lancaſter. Given Rees, Lower Merion; William Riddel, Jerſeys; John Robinſon, Shrewſbury; John Rees, Bucks County; John Rodgers, Samuel Riddle, William Ruſſell, John Rankon, Ann Ridgrave, and William Robinſon, all in New-Caſtle County. James Ruſſell, Wilmington; William Ragon, Cooper's Creek; William Rayly, White Horſe, Lancaſter Road; Iſabel Rice, Cranberry; John Rooper, Great Swamp; John Riddel, Forks of Delaware; Samuel Rain, and Henry Rariton, Marcus-Hook; William or Robert Rea, Chriſtine Bridge; William Robertſon, Foggs Manor; Robert Rees, Kingwood; Catherine Reynolds, Kent County.

S

James Spavold, John Scott, Hannah Smith, Robert Stewart, Charles Smith, William Sherrif, Valentine Smith, Johan Hd. Serdes, Daniel Snumaker, Alexander Shurlock, John Scant, Jeremiah Smith, Mr. Simons, Samuel Soumaine, Joſeph Shippen, Jacob Smout, Archibald Stewart, Jonathan Smith, Jacob Shifflin, Elizabeth Seaver, Elizabeth Sober, Joſhua Suanſon, Peter Souter, Jacob Stadler, James Shield, George David Sichels, Jedediah Snowdon, Ruth Snowdon, and James Shaw, all in Philadelphia. James Steward, John Steel, William Steel, William Small, and David Shields, in Pennſylvania; John Smith, Donegall; James Spear, James Shaw, and William Spencer, in New-Caſtle County; John Scuggall, Frederick Smith, John Strange, and John Simonton, in Wilmington; George Stevenſon, York Town; Thomas Smith, Pequea; John Smith, Rodney's Mill; Jacob Spicer, Cape May; Edward Strike, Lower Dublin; Samuel Stalford, New Providence; Joſeph Simons, Alexander Scott, Peter Smith,

Smith, and Mr. Shippen, in Lancaſter County; Gaſper Smith, Glouceſter; Suſannah Shute, Oxford; Hill Steatton, Lewis Town; John Springer, Freehold; Samuel Swearingen, Carliſle; James Smith, Antedotum Creek; William Sutton, Newport; Adam Smyth, Blockley; Catharine Shaw, Robert Shirlew, Thomas Smyth, Samuel Simpſon, and Robert Scott, in Bucks County; John Scott, Sheerman's Valley; Shuentzlyd Schneberger and Friedly, Cumberland; William Semple, Cheſter County.

[*The Remainder of this Liſt muſt be deferred till next Week.*]

NEW-YORK, *July* 31.

Laſt Night an Expreſs arrived here from Albany, by whom we received the following agreeable Intelligence, viz.

Ticonderoga, July 27, 1759.

Since the 24th Inſtant we have been conſtantly employed in carrying on our Approaches, and raiſing Batteries. Yeſterday the Enemy perceived our Batteries would be ready To-Day, and did not chuſe to wait for their Opening; but in the Night they embarked, ſet Fire to the Fort, and blew up their Magazine, which deſtroyed half the Fort. The Enemy muſt have been greatly frightened, for their Fort and Poſts were twice as ſtrong as we imagined, and might at leaſt held out a Fortnight; but ſeeing a large Battoe or two had got into Lake-Champlain, they were afraid their Retreat would be cut off. We have made about twenty Priſoners; our Loſs about twelve killed, and fifty ſlightly wounded. Three of Wooſter's Men were ſcalped laſt Night, and five Team-Drivers, in coming down Lake-George. You may well imagine our Troops are in high Spirits. The Enemy are entrenching themſelves 8 Miles from this, but hope ſoon to oblige them to move. The Priſoners ſay Quebec is cloſely beſieged.

Extract of a Letter from Oſwego, dated July 23, 1759.

"This Day I arrived here in Forty-eight Hours from Niagara; our People, when I left it, were within 100 Yards of the Fort, and in Expectation of being Maſters of it very ſoon. We had, when I came away, one Officer, and about 60 Men wounded, and two Officers and twenty Men killed. All Officers from Albany, well. Killed, General Prideaux, and Colonel Johnſton, of the New-York Provincials. Wounded, Colonel Thodey, of Ditto."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated July 29, 1759.

"By an Expreſs, who arrived here the 27th Inſtant, we have the following diſagreeable News from Niagara, that General Prideaux was killed by the Burſting of one of our Cohorns; and that Colonel Johnſton, of the New-York Regiment, was killed. The Letter was dated the 21ſt Inſtant; our Batteries were then playing; we expect to hear of its being in our Poſſeſſion every Hour. General Johnſon took the Command, by Virtue of a written Order found in the General's Pocket after his Death; General Johnſon ſent immediately Expreſs to Oſwego for Colonel Haldiman."

We had only 20 private Men killed at Niagara, when we received the above Account.

The ſame Evening an Expreſs arrived from Ticonderoga, with an Account of Colonel Townſend being killed, in reconnoitering the Fort, by a Cannon Ball.

Yeſterday about 12 o'Clock, Colonel Townſend's Corpſe arrived here, and was decently interred.

This Day the Harriot Packet, John Dodd Bonnell, Commander, ſails with the Mail for England; with whom goes Paſſenger, Col. Amherſt (Brother to his Excellency General Amherſt) who arrived here laſt Night from Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated July 29.

"You will, no Doubt, rejoice to hear that Engliſh Colours now fly on the Walls of Ticonderoga, which was conquered at laſt without the Expence of a ſingle Shot.---The Enemy, after finding that our worthy General and his Men were making regular and formidable Approaches towards them, dropp'd off in Parties, by Water, Night after Night, and the laſt Gang of the Poltroons (in Number 250) eſcaped at One o'Clock the 27th, and by Four all was ours.

"Our People have taken 20 odd Priſoners, the greateſt Part of whom were a ſtraggling Party, by which Means they fell into our Hands. I hear that the Priſoners taken there give an Account, that General Wolfe had certainly landed at Quebec, but not till a third Attempt, having been twice repulſed; that the French Officers, at their Departure, ſeemed to be in great Conſternation and Anxiety, which made the common People imagine that ſomething worſe had befallen their Friends at Quebec; they made a Shift, however, to carry off every Thing from their Fort, excepting 13 Cannon, and 3 Mortars, and ſet it in a Blaze by a Match they put Fire to when they went off, which did not do the Execution till ſome Time after they left it.

"General Amherſt is making the neceſſary Preparations to pay a Viſit to his near Neighbours at Crown-Point, where, I think with the Multitude, he will meet with little or no Oppoſition; and, by the lateſt Advices we learn, that a great Number of Battoes are already afloat in Lake Champlain, and that two Veſſels are to be knock'd up in a ſhort Time, for the more effectual Means of proſecuting his further Plans of Operation."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, July 27.

"The Notice is ſo ſhort, I have only Time to tell you, that we embarked the 21ſt Inſtant, landed the 22d, without Oppoſition, lay on our Arms that Night, and next Day took Poſſeſſion of the deſired Ground, I mean the Lines, which the Enemy had abandoned- ----an Event ſo favourable, that it is not to be accounted for.-----By the beſt Intelligence we could get, they had at this Time 2300 Men; and why they did not make a Stand in the Lines, or elſe entirely demoliſh them, is, I believe, aſtoniſhing to every Body here.-----It is not eaſy to conceive the Strength of theſe Lines----the immenſe Labour and Pains taken to conſtruct them-----ſo ſtrong, that I believe 10,000 Men could defend them againſt the whole Muſquetry of America; however, they thought it moſt expedient to retire to the Fort, and, after obliging us to go thro' all the Form and Ceremony of a Siege, abandoned it early on the 27th, firſt ſetting Fire to it, and deſtroying and doing all the Miſchief that poſſibly could be thought of.----It is a moſt excellent Building, and all the Pains imaginable are taking to preſerve the Remainder from Deſtruction.----Our Loſs is trifling, not amounting, I ſuppoſe, to 100, killed and wounded, amongſt the former is Colonel Townſend. Our Stay here will be ſhort, I imagine, tho' there is much to do."

From Oſwego we have the following intereſting Intelligence, dated July 28, 1759.

"This Day Lieutenant Moncrief, Aid de Camp to the late General Prideaux, arrived here from Niagara, which he left the 26th Inſtant, in his Way to General Amherſt. From the ſaid Gentleman we have the following Particulars, viz. That after the melancholy Accident of the 20th, which carried off the General, the Command of the Army devolving on Sir William Johnſon, he continued to purſue the late General's vigorous Meaſures, and erected his third Battery within 100 Yards of the Flag Baſtion; having Intelligence, from his Indians, of a large Party being on their March from the Falls to relieve the Fort, Sir William made a Diſpoſition to prevent them. The 23d, in the Evening, he ordered the Light Infantry, and Picquets of the Lines, to lie near the Road on our Left, leading from the Falls to the Fort; theſe he reinforced in the Morning of the 24th, with the Grenadiers, and Part of the 46th Regiment, all under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Maſſey; Lieut. Col. Farquhar, with the 44th Battalion, was ordered to the Tail of the Trenches, to ſupport the Guard of the Trenches, commanded by Major Beckwith. About Eight in the Morning our Indians advanced to ſpeak to the French Indians, which the Enemy declined. The Action began ſoon after, with the Screams, as uſual, from the Enemy; but our Troops were ſo well diſpoſed to receive them in Front, and our Indians on their Flanks, that in leſs than an Hour's Time their whole Army was ruined. The Number of the Slain was not aſcertained, as the Purſuit was continued for three Miles. Seventeen Officers were made Priſoners; among whom are Monſieur D'Aubrey, Chief in Command, wounded; Monſieur de Lignery, ſecond in Command, wounded alſo; Monſ. Marini, Leader of the Indians; Monſieurs de Villie, Repentini, Martini, and Baſonc, all Captains, and ſeveral others. After this Defeat, which was in Sight of the Garriſon, Sir William ſent Major Harvey into the Fort, with a Liſt of the Officers taken, recommending it to the Commanding Officer to ſurrender before more Blood was ſhed, and while he had it in his Power to reſtrain the Indians. The Commanding Officer, to be certain of ſuch a Defeat, ſent an Officer of his to ſee the Priſoners; they were ſhewn to him; and, in ſhort, the Capitulation was finiſhed about Ten at Night of the 24th, by which the Garriſon ſurrendered, with the Honours of War, which Lieutenant Moncrief ſaw embarked the Morning he came away, to the Number of 607 private Men, excluſive of Officers and their Ladies, and thoſe taken in the Action. We expect them here To-morrow, on their Way to New-York."

The following is the Declaration of Chriſtopher Hoſkins, Mariner, taken at Boſton, July 28, 1759, *viz.*

"That he left Ferriland in Newfoundland, the 14th Inſtant, and arrived here the 27th in the Evening: That the Day he ſailed a Snow arrived from Dartmouth, belonging to Mr. Holdſworth, who came Paſſenger in her: That ſaid Holdſworth informed the Declarant, that they had received Advice at Dartmouth that a large Fleet had ſailed from Breſt, conſiſting of Thirty Sail of the Line, beſides Frigates, and about an Hundred Tranſports: That ſome People were of Opinion they were bound to Ireland, others to America: That three Engliſh Cruizers had ſailed, in order to know what Courſe they ſteered, but he knew nothing of any Engliſh Squadron ſailing. The ſaid Holdſworth further ſaid, that he met with very bad Weather on his Paſſage; and, upon the Declarant's aſking what Paſſage he had, he replied, near eight Weeks. Signed,

CHRISTOPHER HOSKINS."

The Snow Hibernia, Captain Troy, bound to Dublin from this Port, was taken on her Paſſage, and ranſomed for 1000 l. Sterling.

The Windſor, Captain Clark, deſigned here from Liverpool, is taken by the French.

Arrived from this Place. Captain Hunter at Londonderry; Captain Marſhall at Cork; and the Captains Hardie, Lanning and Gilbert, at Barbados.

The New-York Poſt brought the News of the Taking Niagara in about Sixteen Hours from thence; for which the Gentlemen of this Place generouſly made up a very handſome Sum for him.

Captain Shannon, from Glaſgow, is arrived at New-York. The moſt material News he has brought, and which we have only Room for this Week, is as follows.

FRANCFORT, May 14.

WE have Advice that General Maguire was attacked the 8th Inſtant, near Aſch, by a Body of Troops belonging to Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Army. Both Sides fought very gallantly; but the Pruſſians having received a Reinforcement during the Action, Mr. Maguire was obliged to think of retreating, and accordingly retired to Egra. In Conſequence of this Affair, General Haddick has found himſelf obliged to abandon Munſchberg, and retire to Culmbach; and it appears that the reſt of the Army of the Empire will retreat towards Bamberg. The Pruſſians are going to penetrate into Franconia by ſeveral Places at once. The 10th Inſtant they took the Town of Cronach.

Utrecht (in the United Netherlands) May 17. *Letters from Franconia import, that on the 8th Inſtant the Pruſſians attacked General Maguire, and forced him to retreat towards Egra; that they made themſelves Maſters of Cronach two Days after; and that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in Conjunction with Prince Henry of Pruſſia, was preparing to fall upon the Army of the Empire immediately.*

P. S. Advice is juſt come to hand, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia attacked the Army of the Empire the 7th Inſtant, between Culmbach and Cronach, and that, after a bloody Engagement, they abandoned to the Pruſſians their Camp, Baggage and Artillery; that the Victory is complete and deciſive, and that ſeveral Thouſands of the Enemy are made Priſoners. A Detail of this Event is hourly expected. Utrecht Gazette.

Berlin (the Capital of Pruſſia) May 17. *By the laſt Advices from Sileſia, which are dated the* 12th, *we learn that the King's Head Quarters were ſtill at Landſhut the* 9th; *but that his Majeſty was making ſuch Diſpoſitions as ſhewed an Intention to ſeek Marſhal Daun in a few Days, and give him Battle.*

We have Advice from the Corps under General Fouquet, that Major General Werner having been detached from it the 6th *Inſtant, with a few Companies of Grenadiers and Huſſars, in order to attack a Body of Uhlans and Croats, commanded by General Renard, who were poſted beyond Neuſtadt, on Hills covered by a large Wood; he ſucceeded ſo well in this Attack, that he not only drove the Enemy from that advantageous Poſt, but cut in Pieces good Part of them, and made many Priſoners, among whom is a Saxon Officer, Aid de Camp to General Renard. Theſe Advices add, that we had but three Men killed, and ſix wounded, in this Action.*

Hague (in Holland) May 20. *All the Letters received this Day from Germany, are filled with the Advantages gained by the Pruſſians over the Army of the Empire, and with the vigorous Meaſures taken by Prince Henry, in Concert with Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, to ſurround that Army more effectually, and to extend their Contributions into the Heart of Franconia.*

LONDON, May 17.

According to the beſt Advices, the French have about 17 *Sail of the Line, and* 70 *Tranſports, ready to put to Sea from Rochfort; and at Breſt about* 10 *of the Line, and ſome Tranſports; which, it is ſuppoſed, intend to join, and it is pretty certain that they are deſtined for Quebec. But as Lord Anſon, and Sir Edward Hawke, will be looking out for them here, and we have ſo formidable a Fleet in America, there are great Hopes that we ſhall have a good Account of them.*

We hear an Embargo is laid on all Ships in the River.

May 26. *Yeſterday Se'nnight his Majeſty's Frigates Thames and Venus fell in with the Arethuſa, a French Frigate, of* 36 *Guns, between Breſt and Rochfort, which they took, after a ſharp Engagement, in which the Arethuſa had* 60 *Men killed, and the Thames* 15. *The Arethuſa is eſteemed to be the beſt ſailing Frigate in the French Navy.*

The Arethuſa, and three more Frigates from Breſt, were reconnoitering the Coaſt. By this Frigate we learn, that there were at Breſt 21 *Men of War, ready to put to Sea, and ſix or ſeven more would be ready in a few Days.*

By a Letter from the Captain of the Colcheſter Man of War, at Plymouth, dated the 22d *Inſtant, we hear, that on that Day he weighed Anchor, and ſailed to join Admiral Hawke, who that Morning paſſed by Plymouth with the whole Fleet from Torbay, with a fair Wind.*

They write from Dunkirk, of the 19th *Inſtant, that Orders came the* 17th, *from the French Court, to work extraordinary on the flat bottomed Boats, Pontoons, &c. to get them ready with all Speed; and that the Belleiſle Frigate, of* 40 *Guns, Le Legon, of* 36, *and La Terpſichore, of* 24 *Guns, and a* 70 *Gun Ship, lately arrived from Breſt, were ordered to be equipped with all Diligence, in order to take the ſaid Boats on board.*

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 24.

"*We expect daily from the Downs His Majeſty's Ships Mars and Firme, both of* 74 *Guns, to proceed to join the grand Fleet.*

"*The Ground is marked out on the Iſle of Wight for a ſpeedy Camp; in which it is ſaid we ſhall have* 10,000 *Men.*

"*At Spithead, Admiral Holbourne, with* 7 *Sail of the Line.*"

BOSTON, *July* 30.

By Capt. Atkins, who arrived here laſt Tueſday from Newfoundland, we are informed, that a Spaniſh Ship having on board a French Cargo, conſiſting of 1500 Barrels of Flour, Beef, Pork, Wine, Brandy, and other Stores, was lately caſt away on Cape Chaperon, near Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the Veſſel loſt, but the Mens Lives, as alſo the Cargo ſaved, and Care taken of the latter by the proper Officers. The Captain of the Ship was a Spaniard, the reſt of the People were French, and were bound to Quebeck; It is ſuppoſed ſhe was one of the Storeſhips which ſailed from France ſome Time ago.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Frederick, on St. John's River, dated July 4, 1759.

"Our People here are in good Health, not a Man ſick among us:----Since my laſt to you an unlucky Affair happened, on the 15th ult. viz. Some of our Men going to the Fiſh Wear, were fired upon by the Enemy about ſix in the Morning; they went without their Arms, contrary to the Colonel's Orders, one Man was killed and ſcalped, and another ſhot thro' the Thigh; a Scout immediately went in Purſuit of the Enemy, but could not overtake them. It is poſſible, before long, we may have another Viſit from the Monſieurs and Indians, but I hope they will meet with ſo warm a Reception, that they'll not pay us another. The Colonel has built three, and is finiſhing the fourth Battoe, in order to proceed up the River with a large Party, which in a few Days will be ready, and hope in my next to give you an Account of their Proceedings."

We hear from Caſco Bay, that laſt Tueſday Capt. Cox arrived there, in three Days, from Halifax, and informs, that before he ſailed from thence a Veſſel arrived there in four Days from Louiſbourg, and brought Advice, that one of our 40 Gun Ships had taken and carried in there, after an Engagement of 8 Glaſſes, and the Loſs of about 30 Men, a large French Storeſhip, pierced for 70 Guns, but had only her upper Tier mounted.----Capt. Cox alſo informs, that he ſaw the Account publiſhed in the Halifax Gazette, and that it was generally believed there.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 6.

From a Poſtſcript to the Boſton Gazette, dated laſt Monday, July 30, 3 *o'Clock P. M. we have the following.*

This Morning a Veſſel arrived at Salem, in ſix Days from Louiſbourg; and by a Paſſenger juſt come to Town, we are favoured with the following important Advices from thence, viz.

LOUISBOURG, July 26, 1759.

"Juſt now arrived the Snow Fanny, Thomas Baker, Commander, in 8 Days Paſſage from the Iſland of Coudre, from him I collected the following Particulars, relative to Admiral Saunders's Fleet, in the River St. Lawrence.

Iſland Coudre, June 25. The Fleet of Men of War and Tranſports that left Louiſbourg the 4th of June, arrived off the Iſland of Orleans, in 3 Weeks Paſſage, and in two Days after, General Wolfe landed his Troops, and encamped on the Iſland without Oppoſition.

July 9. Captain Clemens came down from the Iſland of Orleans, which Place he left the Day before, and ſays, on the 28th of June, the Fleet ſuffered in a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, from the N. E. in which 14 Sail of Tranſports were drove on Shore, 8 of them entirely loſt; and of thoſe that rode out the Gale, ſeveral diſmaſted, ſeveral Boats Crews periſhed in the Seas, and very great Deſtruction attended all the Fleet, except the Men of War.

The next Day after the Gale of Wind, the Wind blowing hard at S. W. the French ſent down the River upon the Ebb Tide, ſix large Fire Ships (two of them 40 Guns) but by the Dexterity of the Men of War's Men in grapling them, prevented the Damage the whole Fleet were expoſed to, by rowing them on Shore, where they conſumed themſelves.

On or about the 5th Inſtant, General Wolfe with 4000 Troops, and 400 Mariners, landed on the South Shore, under Cover of Admiral Holmes, in the Dublin Man of War, and two Bomb Ships, and after a warm Reception took Poſſeſſion of the Ground, and erected a Battery upon Point Levy, a Point of Land, about four Miles diſtant from the Walls of Quebec, and during the Time of compleating the Battery, Admiral Holmes and the Bomb Ships kept conſtantly diſcharging their Cannon, and throwing Shells into the French Camps, and many of theſe Shells were ſeen to fall within their Lines.

Of thoſe Veſſels ſaid to be loſt upon the Iſland of Orleans, Capt. William Moreton, in a Boſton Brig, is one.---Capt, Blake, in Mr. Hewes's Ship, rid out the Gale, and is well. Capt. Baker ſays, Admiral Saunders and General Wolfe are impatiently waiting to hear of General Amherſt's Succeſs againſt Montcalm's Troops, and advancing towards the Walls of Quebec.

Capt. Baker obſerves, the Navigation up the River is eaſy from Cape-North, upon the Iſland of Cape-Breton; you muſt keep the South Shore on board, and it will carry any Veſſel clear to the Iſland of Bic, and from thence to

the Iſland of Coudre; unleſs a ſtrong Wind in your Favour, you muſt Tide it up, the Current running down on the Ebb nine or ten Knots."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, dated July 27.

"A Party of our Grenadiers has ſeized this Day a Number of French Battoes, in which they found a great deal of Baggage, and about 250 Barrels of Powder. Some Letters from Officers at Montreal were alſo found directed to Officers at Ticonderoga, giving an Account, That General Wolfe was landed at Quebec, and was bombarding the Town."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, July 31.

"We are getting the Battoes to the Saw mills as faſt as poſſible, ſo that we hope in a Day or two to embark for Crown-Point. We are rebuilding the Fort here as faſt as poſſible."

By a Letter from Ticonderoga, we are informed, that a Party which was ſent out by General Amherſt on a Scout, directly after the Evacuation of Ticonderoga by the Enemy, had diſcovered two or three Battoes in Lake Champlain, which they fired upon, and killed ſome of the People that were in them; which ſo terrified the Reſt, that they made to the Shore immediately, as they ſaw our Shallops bearing down on them, and the Party ſtill kept firing, and on their Landing, immediately ran up into the Woods, and left their Battoes, in which our People found 50 Barrels of Gunpowder, which they had brought from Ticonderoga; and in one of the Battoes, a Portmanteau, belonging to the French Commander of Ticonderoga, in which was found (among other Papers) a Letter directed to that Gentleman from the Governor of Montreal, informing him, that General Wolfe was actually beſieging the City of Quebec with 16,000 Men.

Saturday laſt came to Town, in a Sloop from Albany, 22 Priſoners, 10 of which are Switzers, which were taken at Ticonderoga:---Some of the Priſoners (the Swiſs) ſay, that they were ſo hard put to it for Proviſions laſt Winter, that there was at leaſt 300 Horſes killed for their Subſiſtance, whilſt others (the French) ſay, that they had Plenty.

Saturday Afternoon an Expreſs arrived in Town from Albany, which Place he left about Six o'Clock on Thurſday Morning, with the following agreeable News, which was brought to Albany a few Hours before, from Sir William Johnſon, at Niagara, viz. That on the 24th of July, as Sir William Johnſon lay before the Fort of Niagara, with the Forces under his Command, beſieging it, he received Intelligence By a Party of his Indians that were ſent out on a Scout, that there was a large Body of French and Indians coming from Venango, as a Reinforcement to the Garriſon of Niagara. General Johnſon thereupon ordered 600 choſen Men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New-York Provincials, and 600 Mohawks, Senecas, &c. to march immediately, and Way-lay them, which they accordingly did, and threw up a Breaſt-work at a Place where they knew the French muſt paſs by on their Way to the Fort, and ſent a Battoe with 10 or 12 Men down the River a little Way, to fire when the Enemy were near a Hand, which would give them Warning to prepare themſelves for their Reception, and in a ſhort Time after their Breaſt-work was finiſhed, th y heard the Alarm given by the Battoe that was ſent forward, on which they all prepared themſelves to receive the Enemy, each Man having two Balls and three Buck-Shot in his Gun, and were ſquatted. However the Enemy perceived them in their Intrenchment, and fired ſix Times on them before our People returned their Fire; but as ſoon as the Enemy came cloſe, all the Engliſh roſe up and diſcharged their Pieces, which made the ut moſt Slaughter imaginable among them, and repeated their Fire three Times, when the Enemy's Indians that were left alive, left them; immediately upon which our People jumped over their Breaſt-work, and flew on the Enemy Sword in Hand, ſtill continuing to make great Slaughter among them, & took 120 Priſoners, among which were 7 Officers, ſome of which are of Diſtinction, with their chief Commander. The Havock we made at the End was great, 500 of the Enemy at leaſt being left on the Field of Battle. Thoſe that could, made their Eſcape, and went down the River. Upon the Return of our Troops to General Johnſon with the Priſoners, he immediately ſent a Flag of Truce in to the Commander of the Fort, and demanded a Surrender, telling him of the Defeat of the Reinforcement he expected; but the French Commandant would not give Credit to what General Johnſon ſaid, till he had ſent a Flag of Truce with a Drum, in to our Camp, and found it but too true; and immediately on the Officer's Return to the Fort, the French Commandant offered to capitulate, provided General Johnſon would permit the Garriſon to march out with all the Honours of War, which was agreed to; but that they muſt immediately, upon their coming out, lay down their Arms, and ſurrender themſelves, which they accordingly did; and General Johnſon took Poſſeſſion of the Fort directly after. The Garriſon conſiſted of 607 Men, among which were 16 Officers, 7 of which were Captains, beſides the Chief Commander, and we hear they were ſhortly, after their Surrender, embarked on board Battoes, and ſent up to Oſwego, and from thence were to be ſent down to New-York, and may be expected here every Day. The Number of our killed and wounded in the Defeat of the Reinforcement from Venango, we cannot as yet juſtly aſcertain, but there were five of the New-Yorkers among the Slain in that Affair. It is ſaid we had not loſt 40 Men in the Whole, ſince the Landing of the Troops at Niagara. The Indians were allowed all the Plunder in the Fort, and found a vaſt Quantity of it, ſome ſay to the Value of 300 *l.* a Man.

The Fort, it is ſaid, is large enough to contain 1000 fighting Men, without Incovenience; all the Buildings in and about it are ſtanding, and in good Order; and it is thought, had our Forces ſtormed the Place (which was intended) they would have met with a warm Reception; and beating the Venango Party, will undoubtedly crown with Laurels the ever deſerving JOHNSON.

NIAGARA, July 25, 1759.

"Yeſterday Morning a Party of French and Indians, conſiſting of 1500, of which 400 were Indians, about Eight o'Clock came upon our Right, where a Breaſt-Work was thrown up, as we had Intelligence of their coming; and as ten of our People were croſſing the Lake above, they began to fire on them, which gave our People Time to get all their Pickets, the 46th Regiment, Part of the 44th, 100 New-Yorkers, and 600 Indians, ready to oppoſe them: We waited, and received their Fire five or ſix Times, before our People returned it, which they did at about 30 Yards Diſtance, then jumped over their Breaſt-Work, and cloſed in with them, upon which they immediately gave Way and broke their Indians left them, and for a While we made a vaſt Slaughter: The Whole being defeated, the Priſoners were brought in, among which were about 16 or 17 Officers, ſeveral of Diſtinction, and about 60 or 70 Men; the whole Field was covered with their Dead. After the General took the Names of all the Officers taken, he ſent Major Harvey, by the Deſire of Monſ. Aubrey, the Commanding Officer of the whole Party, to the Commanding Officer of the Fort, who diſputed his having them, and kept Major Harvey in the Fort, and ſent an Officer to the General; when they found it was true, and all their Succours cut off, they began to treat on Conditions of Surrender, which continued till near 8 o'Clock in the Evening before they were concluded; however our Grenadiers, with the Train, marched in this Morning, and the whole Garriſon was ſurrendered to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, who ſucceeded to the Command after the Death of General PRIDEAUX."

The Ordnance Stores found in the Fort at Niagara when General Johnſon took Poſſeſſion of it, were two 14 Pounders; nineteen 12 Pounders; one 11 Pounder; ſeven 8 Pounders; ſeven 6 Pounders; two 4 Pounders; five 2 Pounders; all iron: 1500 Round 12 Pound Shot; 40,000 Pound of Muſket Ball; 200 Weight of Match; 500 Hand Granades; 2 Cohorns, and 2 Mortars, mounted; 300 Hand Bills; 500 Hand Hatchets; 100 Axes; 300 Shovels; 400 Pick-Axes; 250 Mattocks, [Hoes]; 54 Spades; 12 Whipſaws; and a conſiderable Number of Small Arms, Swords, Tomahawks, Scalping-knives, Cartouch-boxes, &c.

A Letter from Niagara, dated July 25, has the following Particulars.

"Your old Friend, Sir William Johnſon, has gained immortal Honour in this Affair. The Army have the higheſt Opinion of him, and the Indians adore him, as his Conduct has been ſteady and judicious; he has carried on the Siege with Spirit. The Mohawks have done Wonders, ſerving in the Trenches and every Place where Sir William was."

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, to a Gentleman in New-York, dated July 22, 1759.

"On the 20th we loſt a Man who had as good a Head, and as good a Heart, as any amongſt us; one who was an Honour to his Country, and a Patron to our little Army for Honeſty, Probity, and Spirit; I mean Colonel JOHN JOHNSON.---He was our principal Engineer, and was ſhot through the Heart in tracing our Approaches. He was every Night in the Trenches. The 750 Men of his Regiment here, Officers and Men, behaved, and do behave, incomparably well: How could they do otherwiſe, under ſuch a Colonel? He was, in ſhort, a noble Fellow, though of no exterior Show."

We are informed, that upon General Amherſt's receiving the News of the Death of Brigadier General Prideaux, he immediately appointed Brigadier General Gage, of the Light Infantry, Commander in Chief of the Forces before Niagara; and that General Gage was at Albany when the Orders from General Amherſt came to him; but it was impoſſible for him to reach Niagara before it ſurrendered to Sir William Johnſon.---Colonel Haldiman, we are told, embarked from Oſwego for Niagara, the very Day it ſurrendered, the 24th ult.

All the Priſoners taken at Niagara, amounting in the Whole to about 800, are coming down to this City, and are on their Way; ſo that we may expect them every Day.----The Women and Children taken in the Fort, General Johnſon has ſent down to Montreal, we are told.

Saturday laſt, about Four in the Afternoon, the Royal Salute was fired from the Cannon of Fort George, many Loyal Healths drank, and at Night the City was handſomely illuminated, as a Publick Rejoicing ſhewn on the Occaſion of the happy Reduction of the Fortreſs of Niagara, by the Troops under the Command of Sir William Johnſon.

Yeſterday Afternoon another Expreſs arrived from Albany, who brings us the following further agreeable Intelligence of the Operations of our Troops, under the Command of his Excellency General Amherſt, againſt the French, viz.

THAT the French Commander at Fort Frederick, or Crown-Point, (doubting of his being able to make any conſiderable Stand againſt General Amherſt, if he ſhould immediately march forward, after the Reduction of Ticonderoga, with his Troops, and lay ſiege to it) had on the 31ſt of July evacuated that Place, with the Garriſon, after blowing up the Fortifications. Some of Major Rogers's Rangers, who were out on a Scout, coming near the Fort, and finding it evacuated by the French, and on Fire, therefore ventured to go to it, but immediately returned to the General with the Intelligence thereof, who directly diſpatched the Rangers and Light Infantry of his Army, to try to extinguiſh the Flames, if poſſible, whilſt himſelf, with the reſt of his Army, were preparing to follow as ſoon as poſſible. The Exploſion of the Magazines was heard in our Camp; and only the Citadel and one Baſtion of the Fort was deſtroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

We have Advice from Barbados, that a Negroe Fellow, on the 29th of June, received Sentence of Death there, for attempting to ſet Fire to Bridgetown. He was hanged, his Head cut off, and ſtuck on a Pole; his Body dragged through the Town, and then burnt.

The Priſoners of a Flag of Truce, lately arrived at that Iſland from Martinico, give an Account of 75 Veſſels being carried in there in a little Time; which ſeems very extraordinary, conſidering the large Engliſh Fleet we have in theſe Seas.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Good Luck, Joſeph Durham, from N. Providence.
Sloop Mary Ann, Joſeph Richards, from Bermuda.
Sloop Suſannah, Andrew Langworthy, from R. Iſland.
Sloop Speedwell, John Kennedy, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Two Friends, William Obrien, from New-York.
Schooner Polly, Peter Adams, from Ditto.
Sloop Hanover, James Fox, from Ditto.
Sloop Ann, Benjamin Newbold, from Bermuda.
Sloop Mary-Ann, Samuel Spofforth, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Severn, Peter Hatton, for Jamaica.
Sloop Endeavour, Walter Nelſon, for Antigua.
Sloop Greenwich, John Campbell, for St. Chriſtophers.

CLEARED.

Brig Good Intent, William Ryder, to R. Iſland.
Sloop New Recovery, Jeremiah Higgs, to N. Providence.
Brig Rebecca, Thomas Powell, to Barbados.
Brig Greyhound, Thomas Tralder, to Jamaica.
Sloop Windſor, Joſeph Luce, to Boſton.
Schooner Two Brothers, John Minott, to S. Carolina.
Ship Unicorn, Henry Dunn, to Amſterdam.
Sloop Elizabeth, N. Darrell, to N. Caſtle, on Delaware.
Sloop Superbe, John Troutt, to Antigua.
Brig Whitehill, William Greenway, to Jamaica.

Pennſylvania, Auguſt 7, 1759.

To the Printer of the South-Carolina Weekly Gazette.

SIR,

WE obſerve in your Gazette, No. 35. an indiſcriminate Charge, which ſeems, and is here generally underſtood, to be againſt a Commiſſioner for the Provincial Ship, without naming the Perſon, or giving the Public any Mark or Criterion, by which he might be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of that Body. You could not but know, that an Acculation thus generally made, muſt equally affect every Commiſſioner, and wound the good Name and publick Reputation of four innocent Perſons, in the ſame Degree with the Guilty, ſuppoſing your Charge to be juſt. You will excuſe us therefore, when we ſay, that your Tenderneſs for the guilty Perſon, expreſſed in your next Paper, is pregnant with the higheſt Injuſtice and Cruelty to the Innocent, and involves yourſelf in a Crime not the moſt reputable, that of a too general, and therefore unjuſt, Accuſation.

Your Charge is, that one of us, in a Letter, deſires his French Correſpondent, "not to be uneaſy about Seizures, "&c. no Veſſel looks after our Coaſt but the P------ --I "S---p, for which I have the Honour of being a C------r, "I can ſpeak properly to ----------, and what I ſay "will have great Weight." From this Imputation we have no Method of acquitting and doing ourſelves Juſtice, but by thus publickly and ſolemnly declaring, ſeverally and reſpectively, and each for himſelf, That we are not the Authors of any ſuch Letter, nor are we, either directly or indirectly, concerned or acquainted therewith. And we do hereby call on you to give the Public Satisfaction, which of the Commiſſioners it is, againſt whom your Charge is intended, and if againſt either of the ſubſcribers, that you tranſmit hither the Letter, by ſome ſafe Opportunity, that the Genuineneſs thereof may appear, and that the Innocent may be diſtinguiſhed and known from the Guilty. This we cannot doubt you will chearfully comply with, as it is all the Reparation you can now make for the unjuſt and groundleſs Aſperſion you have [illegible] on our public Truſt and Reputation. THOMAS ORKE, DANIEL KUNDLE, JAMES CHILD, PETER CHEVALIER, junior.

N. B. It is neceſſary to inform the Public, that Mr. ENOCH STORY, one of the Commiſſioners, is abſent on a Journey, and therefore 'tis hoped the Public will be ſo juſt as to ſuſpend their Opinion as to him, until his Return.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1759.

TO be ſold, on Saturday next, under the Court-houſe, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, A Parcel of Summer, Fall, and ſhort Hair Deer Skins, with ſeveral Sorts of Furs; among which is a choice Parcel of Beaver, which will be ſold in Lots of about thirty Pounds each.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Tenth Inſtant, will be preſented A* Tragedy, *called,*

THEODOSIUS, *or* THE FORCE OF LOVE;

With all the Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick.

Theodoſius, Mr. *Reed*; *Varanes*, Mr. *Allyn*; *Marcian*, Mr. *Hallam*; *Atticus*, Mr. *Harman*; *Leontine*, Mr. *Tomlinſon*; *Lucius*, Mr. *Douglaſs*; *Aranthes*, Mr. *Morris*. *Pulcheria*, Mrs. *Harman*; *Athenais*, Mrs. *Douglaſs*; *Marina*, Mrs. *Tomlinſon*; *Flavilla*, Mrs. *Love*. *In which will be repreſented*, A grand View of the Temple; The tranſparent Altar-Piece, *ſhewing the Viſion of* Conſtantine *the Great, before his Battle againſt the Chriſtians*; The Bloody Croſs in the Air; *inſcribed about in Golden Character*, In hoc ſigno vinces. *The Decorations are intirely new and proper.*

To which will be added A FARCE, called

LETHE, *or* ÆSOP *in the Shades.*

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1759.

STrayed away from John Carter's, in Cheſter County, about 4 Miles from Cheſter, a black Mare, about 12 Years old, 13 Hands and an Half high, a natural Trotter, branded on the near Shoulder C HR, and on the near Buttock, the Mark unknown, with a Slit in her off Ear, and her off Shoulder larger than the near one, has a bob Tail and trimmed Mane, ſhod before, belonging to Joſeph Bradfield, living in Buckingham, Bucks County. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to John Bradfield, in Buckingham Bucks County, or to John Carter, in Aſhtown Township, Cheſter County, ſhall receive Ten ſhillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JOSEPH BRADFIELD.

WHereas ſeveral of the Members for the preſent Year, 1759, the yearly Meeting of the People called Quakers, is ſaid to be held on the 30th Day of the Ninth Month; to prevent the Inconveniencies which may ariſe from that Miſtake, it is thought neceſſary to notify that the Time appointed for holding of that Meeting, is on the 23d of the Ninth Month, being the 4th Firſt Day of the Week in that Month.

Oley Township, Berks County, Auguſt 6, 1759.

CAme to the Plantation of Anthony Lee, in Oley Township, Berks County, laſt Summer, a Horſe of a Cheſtnut brown Colour, which was ſoon after impreſſed into the King's Service, and afterwards ſent to the ſaid Plantation again; he has ſeveral white Spots on his Back, and was bred at the ſaid Place, and exchanged with ſome Man near Harris's Ferry. The Owner is hereby deſired to come and pay the Coſt, and take him away.

JOHN LEE.

IN Regard to the Sheriff's Advertiſement, for the Sale of Thomas Ruſh's Plantation, it is thought neceſſary to add that there is on it a good bearing Orchard, a large ſtone Meſſuage and Kitchen, with a Well and Pump; pleaſantly ſituated, near Penny-pack Creek, for a Gentleman's Seat, and about 12 Miles from Town, by the great Road to Briſtol.

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

THE Priz Money, due on the Ship Britannia's laſt Cruize, will be paid on Monday, the 13th Day of Auguſt, 1759, at the Houſe of Mr. M'Intire, in Fourt ſtreet, by JOHN M'PHERSON, Agent for the ſaid Ship's Company.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Abel Armſtrong, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be adjuſted by me

ALLEN GILLESPIE.

Newark, New-Caſtle County, July 1. 1759.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Rawle, late of this City, Cooper, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment thereof to the Subſcribers: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame, are alſo deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by Benjamin Rawle and Francis Rawle, Adminiſtrators.

J. & W.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Master, A noted prime Sailer, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, with twelve Swivels, and completely fitted with Close Quarters. For Freight or Passage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or said Commander.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Glasgow, and to be sold for Cash, or short Credit, by

DAVID *and* WILLIAM M^cMURTRIE,

At their store, in Water-street,

SCots and Hamburgh 6 and 8 qr. tablecloths, 3 and 6 qr. diaper, Scots and Irish hollands, Scots and Irish sheeting, Scots threads, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, black, crimson and scarlet stocking vest and breeches patterns, printed cottons, calicoes, flaxen sprigs, Scots handkerchiefs, Russia drabs, ell wide brown Hessians, yard wide white ditto, hemp and flaxen Russia dowlas, tandem double silesias, brown quadruple ditto, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, spotted and striped ditto, cambricks, sewing silk, silk laces, shaloons, ozenbrigs, metal buttons, snuff-boxes, plated spurs, bar lead, gun powder, single and double F, shot of all sizes, Scots snuff, coloured thread, scarlet and lettered gartering, 8 and 10d nails, &c. &c. with a neat assortment of Sheffield cutlary and hard ware. Tbe 8 W.

Just imported in the last Vessel from London, and to be sold by

THEODORUS CARBIN,

Jeweller, on the South-side of Chesnut-street, next Door to Mr. Daniel Williams, and opposite the Turk's Head,

ALL Sorts of Jewels; such as Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Topaz, Amathists, Garnets, Cornelians, and Crystals. The said Carbin makes, in the neatest Manner, and newest Fashions, all Sorts of Rings, Lockets, Solitairs, Buttons, and all other Kinds of Jeweller's Work. All Gentlemen and Ladies, who will favour the Subscriber with their Work, may depend on being well used by their humble Servant,

⊕ THEODORUS CARBIN.

BENJAMIN RAWLE,

HAS removed his Store from Water street to Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets, on the North-side; where he has Variety of Goods to dispose of, suitable for the Season; and Silver Watches, at the lowest Prices, for Ready Money, or short Credit. ⊕

July 30, 1759.

CAME to the Plantation of George Aston, in Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the 15th Day of May last, a brown Mare, a natural Pacer, branded VM *in a Piece, on the near Shoulder. The Owner, describing her natural Marks, and proving his Property, on paying the Charges, may have her again.*

¶ *GEORGE ASTON.*

August 4, 1759.

CAME to the Plantation of HENRY PAWLING, of Providence Township, Philadelphia County, about the Beginning of May last, a sorrel Gelding, about 13 Hands high, a Draught Horse, is branded on his near Shoulder and Buttock. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, and take him away.

⊕ *HENRY PAWLING.*

STrayed or stolen, on the 28th of April last, from the Subscriber, living in Mother-kill Hundred, Kent County, a young bay Gelding, about five Years old, not branded nor Ear-marked, has a pretty large hanging Mane, a large Tail, a white Spot over each Eye, is a Creature of good Spirit, a natural Pacer, and bears hard upon the Bridle. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Owner, or secures him, so that he may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

⊕ PETER RUSSUM.

Warwick, Cecil County, July 31, 1759.

STrayed or stolen on Sunday, the Eleventh of last Month, from a Plantation near Warwick, two Horses, viz. A grey Horse, about 13 Hands high, and about ten Years old, branded on the near Shoulder D. And a sorrel Horse, about 13 Hands high, and about seven Years old, has a Blaze in his Face, a long bob Tail, several large Saddle Spots, but no Brand. Whoever takes up said Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber in Warwick, shall have a Reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each; or Five Pounds for Horses and Thief, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ *EDWARD FURRONER.*

STrayed from the Subscriber, living near Frankford, in Oxford Township, on the 7th of July last, A black Horse, 7 Years old, 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, without Brand or Ear-mark, some white Spots on his Back. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures him, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ *JOHN WATKINS.*

Philadelphia, July 27. 1759.

WHEREAS Mr. David James Dove, late Master of a public Grammar School, in this City, finding his State of Health so far reduced, as to render him incapable of taking upon him the Charge of the many Scholars he has hitherto been favoured with, has thought fit to make me the Offer of being chief Master in his Stead. I therefore take this Opportunity to inform the Public, that on Monday the 30th Instant my School will be opened, where he lately kept his. Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to favour me with their Children, may have them carefully instructed in the following Manner, viz.

1. Children, who have not yet learned the Elements of their Mother Tongue, will be taught expeditiously by me to pronounce, spell, and read properly, in a Manner most easy to themselves.

2. Young Gentlemen, who have made any tolerable Progress in the English Language, will be taught the Art of fair Writing, Merchants Accounts, and a grammatical Knowledge of their Mother Tongue, as it is judiciously laid down in Greenwood's English Grammar.

3. A compendious System of practical Mathematics, consisting of some Books of the Elements of Euclid, Trigonometry, and practical Geometry.

4. The Knowledge of the Greek and Latin Tongues, including the most valuable Authors of the Roman Classics.

5. And lastly, the following Sciences, namely, Geography, Rhetoric, Poetry, History, Moral Philosophy, and Physics.

SIMON WILLIAMS.

N. B. *As I am in a Manner a Stranger in this Place, I beg Leave to inform the Public, that James Spence, Esq; is now residing in this City. He is a Gentleman of Fortune and approved Integrity, who lately came from Jamaica, where I kept a public School. He will give any Gentleman sufficient Satisfaction concerning my moral Conduct while I followed the Profession in that Colony.*

*** Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Quarter, for Reading and Writing; and Five Shillings Entrance.---Fifteen Shillings per Quarter for the rest, and Fifteen Shillings Entrance. ⊕

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber, at Wilmington, the 5th of this Inst. at Night, A large well-built roan or light Iron grey Gelding, his Head, Mane, Legs and Tail almost black, the Fore-part of his Mane apt to hang on the near Side, has a small Star in his Forehead, straight back'd, was very fat when taken away, a natural Pacer, travels large, and, if put on faster than a common Travel, shifts, is apt, when warmed with riding, to toss up his Head, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, shod before, the fore Parts of his Shoes steel'd; the Hair of his near Feet lately chafed with Hopples; 8 Years old, and about 14 Hands and a Half high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and sends Word to the Subscriber, or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, shall have Five Pounds Reward; or for the Horse alone Three Pounds, with reasonable Charges, paid by

JAMES LEA. ♄

Frederick-Town, Maryland.

THESE are to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies and others, that have Occasion to travel the Road from the Northward down the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that the Subscriber has again opened her own House in Frederick Town, at Sassafras Ferry, for a Tavern; where she hopes her Friends will be pleased to continue their Favours, and they may depend on genteel Entertainment, and good Usage, from their very humble Servant, SARAH FLYNN.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Publick Sale, about Three o'Clock, on the 11th Day of August next, at the House of John Hall, beyond Frankfort; a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Lower Dublin Township, bounded by Lands of ------ Cooper, John Collet, Andrew Hannis, and Thomas Crispin containing 112 Acres, or thereabouts; late the Estate of Thomas Rush, and John Rush, taken in Execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1759.

ON Wednesday, the 15th Day of August next, will be sold at publick Vendue, at or near Mr. Walter Dougherty's, at Chester-Town, Maryland, the Remains of the Hull of the Brig Sophia, lately burnt at Chester-Town, with the following Articles which were saved from the Fire, viz. 3 Anchors, 1 weighing about 900 Wt. 1 about 800 and 1 about 300. One old Cable, a Parcel of 2 Inch Oak Plank, Four Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty six in five Hogsheads, a Parcel of Iron Bolts, &c. a Set of half worn Sails, 20 Water Hogsheads, 2 Barrels of English Beef, 1 Barrel of Pease, 1 Swivel Gun, one Stew-kettle, 1 Sauce-pan, 1 Tea-kettle, 1 Pair of Bellows, 1 Pair of double Screws, 1 Pair of single Screws, 2 Iron Crows, 1 Iron Caboose, Matts, Paunches, Parrels and Parrel-Ropes, 1 Dish, 6 Plates, and 2 Basons, 4 Yards and an Half of Canvas, 1 Piece of Pump Leather, and 1 Long Boat.

† GEORGE KIMBERG.

WHereas Captain James Armstrong hath, in the publick Papers of June 21, advertised one John Dunbar as a Deserter from his Company, which we, the Subscribers, do certify to be false and groundless; for he never was entered in his Company, nor inlisted. The Affair was examined before us the Subscribers, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of New Castle, when a certain Donald Cameron pretended that he inlisted the said John Dunbar; but upon Examination we found that the said Cameron did put two Dollars in said Dunbar's Hand in a clandestine Manner, and said Money thrown back immediately, and said Cameron picked the same up, and kept it; and said Cameron declared before us at the Time, that he did not insist on the same to be full Inlistment, but that he was in Hopes that he could persuade him to inlist hereafter; and upon the Whole, we do find, that the said Dunbar was not in the least inlisted as the Law directs; and we do desire all his Majesty's Subjects to look upon him as such, and not to molest or interrupt him on that Account. Given under our Hands the 29th of June, 1759.

THOMAS JAMES, JAMES M'MECHEN. §

Philadelphia, July 19, 1759.

STrayed away from the Subscriber, living in New-Britain, Bucks County, on the 30th Day of April last, a young Mare, of a red Roan, with a bald Face, two Years old, some of her Feet white, both paces and trots, her Mane trimmed by her Ears, was newly docked when she went away; she has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her Home, or secures her, and sends Word, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by SMITH CORNELL. ‡

Cecil County, Maryland, July 19, 1759.

NOtice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Bill, Bond or Book debt, to come and make speedy Payment, or expect to be troubled, as he intends soon to go to Ireland; and all Persons that have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and settle.

* WILLIAM MEEK.

N. B. The Subscriber has a Plantation to sell or rent, very convenient for a Tavern or Store.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1759.

STrayed or stolen, last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, a large bay Horse, 15 Hands high, four Years old, black Mane and Tail, without Brand or Ear mark, with a white Ratch down his Face, his two fore Feet white, a little White on one of his hind Feet, and was bled in the Neck the Day before he went away, his Mane newly trimmed, and newly shod before. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Owner, or sends him Word, shall have Thirty Shillings, and if stolen, Forty Shillings for the Horse, and Twenty Shillings more if the Thief be secured, and reasonable Charges paid by me JOHN SCOTT. *

Carlisle, July 10th, 1759.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain James Armstrong's Company, of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, John Cook, 6 Feet high, born in Ireland, very much pitted with the Small Pox, dark Complexion, 25 Years of Age: Had on blue Regimentals, and wore a Watch. Michael Vathan, born in Ireland, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, dark Complexion, very much given to Drink, about 45 Years of Age: Had on when he went off, the same sort of Regimentals, as the above. Whoever secures said Deserters, or either of them, in any of His Majesty's Goals, or delivers them to any Officer belonging to said Regiment, shall have the above Reward for each, paid by ⊕ JAMES ARMSTRONG.

CAME to the Plantation of Joseph Steere, of Lampeter, Lancaster County, the fourth Day of June, a bay Mare, 13 Hands high, four Years old, a Pacer, with a Star in her Forehead, and some Saddle Marks, shod all round, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

Philadelphia, July 19, 1759.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of the Still-house, Lots, &c. in Charles-Town, Maryland, belonging to the Estate of the late Peacock Bigger, deceased, is postponed to Wednesday, the Third of October next, unless sold before that Time by private Sale.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addresses to you for the Sheriff's Office, are such Testimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my sincerest Thanks for those that are past, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Discharge of the Office which I hold at present, and to solicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the same Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend,* SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was so happy as to be favoured with a considerable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the last Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the said Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Interest, which shall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your most obliged humble Servant,*

JOSEPH REDMAN.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1759.

PUBLICK NOTICE *is hereby given,*

THAT whereas in and by an Act of General Assembly, of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, "*An Act imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes brought into this Province, and not warranted by the Laws of* Great-Britain, *and to prevent poor and impotent Persons being imported into the same;*" all Masters of Vessels, Merchants or others, who shall import, land or bring into any Port or Place of this Province, by Land or Water, any Men or Women, Passengers or Servants, are required and enjoined, within the Space of Forty eight Hours after their Arrival, to make Entry, and give, or cause to be given, on Oath or Affirmation, to the Collector of the said Duty for the Time being, a true and just Account of all the Names of the Servants and Passengers so imported or brought in, under the Penalty or Forfeiture of *Ten Pounds*. And whereas some Masters of Vessels and others, have heretofore clandestinely imported and landed Passengers and Servants into this Province, without complying with the Directions of the said Act, whereby distempered, aged, impotent, and idle Persons have become a heavy Burthen and Charge upon the Inhabitants thereof, infectious Distempers have spread within the Province, very detrimental to their Health, and the good Ends intended by the said Act, in a great Measure frustrated: Therefore I *Spencer Trotter*, of the City of *Philadelphia*, being legally appointed Collector of the Duty aforesaid, do hereby acquaint all Masters of Vessels, Merchants and others, that unless they do, within the aforesaid Space of Forty-eight Hours next after their Arrival, make Entry with me of all the Names of the Passengers and Servants that shall be imported, landed or brought in to this Province, I will, to the utmost of my Power, and the Duty of my Office, prosecute and bring such Delinquents and Offenders to Justice, in order that the Penalties imposed by the said Act may be recovered, and the salutary Purposes of the said Law effectually answered.

SPENCER TROTTER, Collector.

EITHER drowned or run away, from on board the Sloop Sally, Thomas Rogers, Master, lying in the Harbour of Smith's Island River, in Northampton County, Virginia, A likely young Negroe Man, named Sampson: Had on when missing, An Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers; has been about two Years in the Country, and speaks pretty good English. The 16th Day of April last all the People being on Shore, and not going on Board till next Morning, at which Time the Fellow was missing, and not heard of since; and as there were two Men discharged from the Vessel about two Days before the Fellow was missing, I am of Opinion that those People have induced the Fellow to go off with them, in order to sell him by the Way, as they were going to Rhode-Island, from which Place the Negroe came. It is thought he might be easily persuaded to go with them, expecting to get back, as he was sent to be sold in Virginia. It is also thought he would make the best of his Way to the Narrows. Those two Men were heard to enquire much for Sampson before they went off. Any Person that can give Intelligence of the Fellow, and will bring him to the Subscriber's House, in Northampton County, Virginia, shall have Five Pounds Reward, thankfully paid by JOHN ROBINS.

Paxton, July 2, 1759.

STOLEN from the Rev. John Elder, of Paxton, in the County of Lancaster, in the Night between the first and second Instant, Two valuable Creatures; one a large bay Horse, about 15 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, his off Fore-foot a little white, and the Hoof tender, shod before, no Brand or Ear-mark, has a Switch Tail, his Mane lately cut, paces well, carries his Head and Neck lofty, and has several Saddle Marks. The other a large Mare, dark bay, about 14 Hands high, 9 Years old, both hind Feet a little white, a small Star, her Mane hangs to the wrong Side, she is shod before, paces well, but a little lame in the off Fore Leg, branded on the off Shoulder M, and on the off Buttock M, and her Back rises high above the Kidneys. Whoever takes up and secures the Thief, and said Creatures, so that the Owner may have the latter, and the former be brought to Justice, shall receive Four Pounds Reward, or for the Creatures only, Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ JOHN ELDER.

N. B. Two small grey Creatures were found in the Field from whence the above Creatures were stolen, supposed to be left by said Thief.

Carlisle, June 20, 1759.

DESERTED from Captain Samuel Grubb's Company of the second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, on the 15th of this instant June, near Barney Hughes's Tavern, in the Township of Lancaster, one James Martin, a Labourer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair: Had on, when he went away, a blue Regimental Coat, a Russia Drab or Drill Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, and grey wove Stockings. He had his Arms and Accoutrements with him, with several Charges of Powder and Ball, the Ball much too small for his Piece; he was some time confined in Chester Goal on the above Account. Whoever secures said Deserter in any Goal in North America, and gives Notice thereof to Captain Samuel Grubb, or delivers him to the Corps to which he belongs, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, over and above the Allowance by Act of Parliament, and reasonable Charges, paid by Captain SAMUEL GRUBB. ¶

N. B. This is the third time he has deserted.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

August 16, 1759. NUMB. 1599.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the General Wall Packet Boat, Captain Lutwytche, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices.

PARIS, May 3.

THE whole kingdom is moſt impatient to know the deſtination of our naval armaments. Many think a [illegible] in England is reſolved on. In that caſe, the ſituation of the Dutch would be very ſingular: Should they remain neuter, and refuſe ſuccours to the Engliſh, they would be regarded and treated by them as enemies. On the other hand, could it be expected that they would ſend their 6000 men to defend that iſland, whilſt the Engliſh deſtroy their navigation, and ruin their commerce? The Count d'Affry hath already received inſtructions to ſhew their High Mightineſſes, that the ſpirit of the treaties by which they imagine themſelves bound, entirely coincide with the intereſts of the King his maſter, and thoſe of the republic.

Vienna, April 25. The Court hath heard with pleaſure that the Pruſſians under General Fouquet abandoned Troppau on the 21ſt, and have fallen back to Neiſs.

Plauen, in the Voigtland, April 27. On the 21ſt the officer who commands the Pruſſian garriſon here being informed that ſome thouſand Pandours and Croats were marching to attack him, and had already paſſed Roſenthal, which is only two leagues from this place, went out with 2000 men, and four pieces of cannon, to meet them; and coming up with them when they leaſt expected him, ſoon routed them, after killing and wounding a great number, and taking many priſoners.

Dantzick, April 25. The Ruſſian Reſident hath told us that the Empreſs his miſtreſs will ſend ſome men of war into our road this ſummer to ſee whether we ſtrictly obſerve our neutrality or no. We are very apprehenſive that this ſtep will hurt the freedom of our navigation.

Peterſburgh, April 13. The fleet fitting out at Cronſtadt is to be joined by a Swediſh ſquadron, and will then conſiſt of 42 ſail, beſides tranſports and flat bottomed veſſels. It is not ſaid that this naval force will be confined merely to the protecting of trade in the Baltic, as was done laſt year; it is preſumed, with ſome foundation, that it will act on the coaſt of Pomerania; at leaſt it is certain, that a great deal of artillery, bombs, &c. will be tranſported thither from Cronſtadt and Riga.

Vienna, April 28. According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, the Ruſſian Army will not be in its march till towards the middle of next month. As yet only a few detachments of their Coſſacs and Huſſars have taken the field, and they are running to and fro in the New-Marche. The Pruſſians, by way of precaution, have removed the archives from Breſlau to Schweidnitz.

Hamburgh, April 30. They write from Stettin, that the armed ſhips of that city cruize over againſt the iſle of Uſedom, to hinder the Swediſh Galleys from entering the port. This is their deſtination, there being no intention to ſend them out upon a cruize in the Baltic.

Munſter, May 5. It is reported that the French were ready to paſs the Rhine, imagining, that ſince the Allied army had loſt ſuch a number of men in the battle of the 13th ult. at Bergen, they may ſucceed in any enterprize; but they will find their deſigns impracticable; the Engliſh troops are marched to Horſtman, from whence they are to march to the camp at Newberg, and are there to be joined by a train of artillery, conſiſting of 12 pieces of cannon, 10 pounders, ſix 8 pounders, ſix 5 pounders, 6 regimental pieces, 80 waggons with warlike ſtores, and a body of chaſen cannoniers, that are coming from England, and have already paſſed through Greven de Eems, on their march towards the ſaid camp.

Hanover, May 1. On the 28th ult. an Engliſh meſſenger paſſed through here, going from the King of Pruſſia's army to London. It is ſince reported that the Ruſſians ſeem to have a deſign to lay ſiege to Dantzick; and that the King of Pruſſia, at the deſire of the Poles, is marching a large body of troops to thoſe parts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 27.

"General Yorke hath been again in conference with ſeveral members of the Government; after communicating to them ſome diſpatches he had received from his Court touching the veſſels ſeized and detained in the ports of Great Britain, he told them, that the King his maſter was greatly ſurprized to hear of the falſe inſinuations which France was continually making to their High Mightineſſes, not only to deſtroy the friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between them and his Majeſty; but alſo to draw the Republic to take part with her in the war: that to attain this end the French Court left no method untried, and even forged plans of operations that never exiſted, which, they hoped, would ſet the two States wholly at variance; ſuggeſting, in the moſt poſitive manner, that Prince Ferdinand had a deſign to ſeize Nimeguen for a place of arms, and thereby violate the neutrality which the Republic ſo carefully obſerves.

"Mr. Yorke obſerved, That the Count d'Affry's declarations evidently proved that the French court would avail itſelf of any falſe inſinuation; which in the end might imbitter the minds of the people of Holland, if their High Mightineſſes, in their great wiſdom, did not guard againſt the efforts made by the King's enemies to embroil the Republic with England, and involve it in a ruinous war."

Paris, May 7. As a Deſcent on Scotland has been agreed on in council, proper meaſures are taking to carry it into execution. Flat bottomed veſſels are building at Rochelle and Rochfort, which are to be finiſhed in three weeks or a month.

Vienna, May 5. It was on the 15th of April that the Ruſſians received their heavy artillery, and immediately began to move out of their quarters, and to lay three bridges over the Viſtula; one at Thorn, one oppoſite to Marienwerder, and the third at Schwetz. The two former were finiſhed on the 21ſt. The Coſſacks and Tartars entered Pruſſian Pomerania the 26th. They have penetrated into the New Marche of Brandenburgh.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Daun at Schurtz, May 3. The army, divided into ſeveral bodies, encamps between Jaromirs and Nichod. The head quarters are at Schurtz. The King of Pruſſia ſtill remains inactive, and determined on making an obſtinate defence. He keeps poſſeſſion of the gorges and defiles. Some Ruſſian light troops having appeared near Groſs-Glogau, his Majeſty has detached a body of 10 or 12,000 men on that ſide.

Nuremberg, May 11. Prince Henry of Pruſſia is marching to the army of the Empire. Prince Ferdinand, who is ſo well poſted as not to be afraid of the French coming to attack him, has detached 12,000 men to reinforce his Royal Highneſs. We daily expect a blow that will be deciſive to Franconia.

Hamburgh, May 8. Several private letters from Dantzick ſay, that the Ruſſian troops which were cantoned near Thorn and Marienwerder, croſſed the Viſtula on the 25th ult. marching towards the Oder.

Altena, May 9. It is reported that a large body of Ruſſian troops have landed on the Iſle of Rugen to join the Swediſh army, which, by this reinforcement, will be able to act with vigour againſt the Pruſſians.

Berlin, May 8. The enemy were informed by ſome deſerters of the king's ſetting out in perſon with a reinforcement to join General Fouquet, who was in danger of being overpowered by numbers; upon which they inſtantly retired beyond the mountains; and the king returned to Landſhut.

Dreſden, May 5. A body of obſervation that remained in this country, is marched to join the army of Prince Henry, which conſiſts of no leſs than 40,000 men; and whilſt this army advances againſt that of the Empire, the allies are to proceed again towards Franconia, to attack or curb the troops under the Duke de Broglio.

Francfort, May 8. The French troops that returned into quarters of cantonment after the battle of Bergen, are all in motion. They are to encamp near Friedberg. The magazine at Friedberg is to be removed to Francfort, which town is to be ſtrengthened with 14 redoubts on the left of the Mayn. If what is ſaid be true, that the allies are returning towards Fulda, we ſhall ſoon have more bloody ſcenes in this country.

The army of the Empire ought to be on its guard, as well as the French: Prince Henry is advancing through the Voigtland, with an army of 40,000 men. The French have already ſent their heavy baggage over the Rhine.

Lipſtadt, May 8. We ſee nothing here but the moſt formidable preparations for war. All the troops at Oſnabrug and in that biſhopric are gone towards the Lippe. Only ſome invalids are left at Paderborn. The Engliſh that were left at Reine are marched to Horſtman.

Yeſterday arrived here a train of 20 pieces of cannon, with 80 waggons laden with ſtores, and a proportionable number of gunners and labourers. All this apparatus ſet out this morning for the camp at Aenruchte, where lieutenant general Hardenberg has a conſiderable force.

Lyons, May 3. Divers private advices from Switzerland ſay, that they were putting the Forces of that country on a reſpectable footing; that the canton of Berne alone was to have 88 battalions in the field trained to the Pruſſian exerciſe, with two field pieces to each battalion; and that large magazines were forming in the Pais de Vaud; that the canton of Zurick was to ſend out about 20,000, and thoſe of Uri, Zwitz, and Zug, a proportionable number; the Swiſs being apprehenſive that ſome of the powers actually at war, may form deſigns prejudicial to their intereſt; and being determined to prepare againſt all events.

Naples, April 24. Though every thing is ready for the king's journey, the time of his departure will not be fixed, probably, till news be received of the death of the king of Spain. In the mean time expreſſes frequently arrive from Vienna, Verſailles, and Madrid. The ambaſſadors from the two former Courts have often audiences of the king; but what is treated on is ſtill a myſtery. It is however not doubted but they advance in their negociations.

Marſeilles, April 25. To prevent any deſign the enemy may have formed againſt us, eight new battalions have been raiſed of the militia of this town, who are to be commanded by experienced officers. We are arming all the batteries along the coaſt, which are to be guarded by 7 or 8000 peaſants, ſupported by three regiments juſt returned from Corſica, and other regular troops expected in the province, beſides thoſe that are actually in Provence.

Bruſſels, May 14. Six battalions of French troops are marched from hence to Valenciennes. It is ſaid they are to form a camp under the command of General de Chevert. Their deſtination is variouſly talked of. Some ſay they are this ſummer to render the Engliſh *quid* for *quo*, by ravaging their coaſt, or at leaſt obliging them to keep their troops at home. This affair deſerves the greater attention, as above 6000 men are actually at work in the ſeveral ports of France, in building flat bottomed boats. M. Pellerin, commiſſary of the marine, and M. Grognard, ſhip-builder, are gone on this account to Havre de Grace. And ſome advices from France inſinuate, that the Duke de Richlieu will probably be called from Bourdeaux, to command the troops with M. de Chebert, as ſoon as they are landed on the coaſts of Great-Britain.

Copenhagen, May 5. The royal fleet, compoſed of 12 men of war, and two Frigates, are actually anchored in the road of this city, and only wait for ſailing orders.

Head-Quarters of the Prince of Deux Ponts, at Caſendorff, May 12. The column of the enemy, under General Knobloch, having advanced towards Saalfeld, paſſed the Sala, near Saalbourg. This motion determined General Reid, who was fearful of being ſurrounded, to fall back behind Nordhalben, where he was attacked on the 8th, and forced, after a long and ſmart combat, to retire to Steinwieſen. He there ſuſtained a ſecond attack, and was forced to retire to Waldenfeld. On the 9th another column, much more numerous, and commanded by Prince Henry in perſon, marched ſtrait to Hoff. Lieutenant-General Palfy had collected his corps upon the eminences of Birck; he abandoned them to gain Hornberg.

Generals Palfy and Reid took poſt on the 10th, the one at Kupferſberg, and the other at Steinach, whilſt Prince Henry's column purſued its march as far as Gefreis. The other Pruſſian column, which repulſed General Reid, came to encamp at a ſmall diſtance from Cronach. M. de Buſeck, who commands there, being ſummoned to ſurrender the place, with the caſtle of Roſenberg, refuſed the ſummons. The fire was very ſmart on both ſides, and laſted till night.

Mean while advice was received, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, at the head of 12,000 Hanoverians, had again penetrated, by Fulda, into the Biſhopric of Wertzbourg, and forced Col. Weczey to retreat from Biſchoffſheim to Neuſtadt; and that the enemy were advancing in great numbers to Konigſhoffen. This unexpected news obliged the Prince of Deux Ponts to leave Culmbach, to avoid being put between two fires; and on the 11th at day-break the army entered the camp traced out at Caſendorff.

On the 8th inſtant a body of 10,000 men, of the column of Prince Henry's army, had fallen on General Maguire, who encamps at Aſch. The latter bravely withſtood their efforts the whole day; but the enemy being greatly ſuperior in numbers, he retired thro' Haſlau, towards Egra. M. Lavenfeld, Captain of the Salm grenadiers, was killed in the retreat, and the Prince of Salm, who commanded the rear-guard, fell from his horſe in to the hands of the enemy, whoſe loſs is triple of ours, which amounts to 200. The troops ſtaid but one day at Egra. On the 10th, the enemy having taken the route of Hoff, General Maguire drew near to Franckenhammer, in order to rejoin the army.

Culmbach, May 11. A very bloody rencounter happened on the 8th inſtant near Aſch, between the Pruſſians, and the Auſtrians under General Maguire, of which we have not as yet the particulars; we know, however, that General Haddick, with the troops under his command, is marching from Munchſberg to this place, where the vanguard is already arrived. The whole army of the Empire is broke up in great conſternation, and is retreating by way of Lichtenfeld to Bamberg. Yeſterday the town of Cronach was bombarded by the Pruſſians, but we know not on what terms it has capitulated.

Leipzig, May 13. Yeſterday the Prince of Salm, taken priſoner at the affair near Aſch, under General Maguire, was brought here, and alſo 300 horſe; and 1500 priſoners more are expected here in a day or two. The detachment of Prince Ferdinand's army, under General d'Urff, attacked 2000 pandours near Schweinford, cut moſt of them to pieces, and took 300 of them priſoners; 400 retired into a wood, which the General immediately ſurrounded; ſo that it is hourly expected that they have ſurrendered. The three hundred priſoners are arrived at Caſſel.

Frankfort, May 15. We do not hear of any thing having happened between the Pruſſians and the troops of the Empire ſince the affair of the 8th. The Prince of Deux Ponts informed the Duke de Broglio by a courier, that, on the approach of a large body of the Pruſſian army, under the command of Prince Henry, he had been forced to quit the poſition he had taken near Culmbach, and to fall back upon Bamberg. He, at the ſame time, ſent him word, that it would be impoſſible for him to withſtand the ſuperior force of the enemy, if the French army did not make ſome motion in his favour; but we doubt whether this will take place, eſpecially as the Duke de Broglio has his hands in ſome meaſure tied up, and can undertake nothing without orders from court. In the mean time, he continues to take all poſſible precautions to prevent a ſurprize, and is ſtrongly reinforcing the advantageous poſt which he has choſen near Wilbel. The Prince of Stolberg, who has been here for ſome time, is gone to join the army of the Empire, where he is employed in quality of Lieutenant General. All the baggage of that army is ſent over the Mayn, and in all appearance it will be forced itſelf to paſs that river.

Frontiers of Heſſe, May 15. The Allied army again occupies the Biſhopric of Fulda; and Prince Ferdinand, who hath had his head quarters at Ziegenhayn, has transferred them to Feldſberg. The Engliſh cavalry marched yeſterday, but we do not know what route it has taken; but it is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Fulda, to reinforce the troops there. The loſs ſuſtained by the allies at Bergen is intirely repaired; and the army, notwithſtanding the ſeveral detachments it has made to join the troops in Franconia, is in a condition to ſeek the French, and give them battle.

Gryphſwalden (in the Anterior Pomerania) May 13. The Pruſſian army, under the command of Lieutenant General Manteuffel, began to encamp yeſterday near this place. Several regiments have been detached from it, to reinforce the corps under General Schlaberndorff, who will be thereby enabled to withſtand the Ruſſians. It is reported that two columns of their army are in full march, one towards Drieſen, and the other to New-Stettin; that they have a conſiderable train of heavy artillery, and that they will ſoon unite again near Colberg, in order to lay ſiege to that place. But, ſuppoſing this to be their real deſign, proper meaſures have been taken to make them miſcarry.

Franc-

Peterſourgh, May 2. We are impatient to hear of the entry of the Ruſſian armies into the dominions of the King of Pruſſia. General Fermor and the other generals have received expreſs orders to act with the greateſt vigour. The three great allies of the King of Poland, and of the Germanic body, are determined that the peace of the Empire, and the enforcing a due obſervance of its laws, ſhall be the work of this year.

Vienna, May 15. General Fermor ſeems determined to command in perſon the Ruſſian army deſtined for Sileſia. He was on the 3d inſtant at Poſen, 32 leagues on this ſide the Viſtula, with 30,000 men.

Dantzick, May 11. By letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that that court is firmly reſolved to act vigorouſly this campaign. Things are now come to ſuch a paſs at the Ruſſian court, that thoſe who favour England dare not avow their principles.

General Fermor having intimated that it would be expedient to ſend ſome forces into Pruſſia, orders were immediately given for the march of 18 or 20,000 men into that kingdom, which that General will employ as occaſion may require.

Ratiſbon, May 18. According to our accounts from Franconia, the army of the Empire is at preſent encamped between Nuremberg and Furth; and the Pruſſians, after reducing Bamberg, are preparing to attack Wurtzbourg.

Hague, May 29. If we may credit ſome private letters from Franconia, dated the 19th inſtant, the body of Auſtrian troops under General Maguire, who threw themſelves into Nuremberg, ſtaid there but a day or two, and have marched to Furth, from whence they have joined, without any obſtacle, the main body of the army of the Empire.

According to the ſame letters, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, after taking the city of Bamberg, detached General Finck, who commands the vanguard of his army, and ordered him to march directly to Nuremberg, and inveſt that city; which this officer has already executed. Theſe advices add, that General Knoblauch has taken the caſtle of Cronach after a furious cannonade; and that the Pruſſians have alſo carried by aſſault the fort of Plaſſenburg, near Culmbach.

Vienna, May 16. Nothing intereſting hath as yet happened in Marſhal Daun's army, on account of the inclemency of the ſeaſon. We reckon that the Ruſſians are on the point of entering Lower Sileſia.

Altena, May 23. A report is ſpread here, that part of the Ruſſian army has entered the Upper Sileſia, and joined the Auſtrian corps, commanded by the Marquis de Ville.

Havre de Grace, May 17. Two thouſand workmen are employed here in building 150 flat bottomed boats, 100 feet long, 24 broad, and 10 deep. A hundred thouſand livres are paid to them weekly. Theſe boats are to have a deck, and to carry two pieces of cannon each, and to uſe either ſails or oars, as occaſion may require. Some will carry 300 men, with their baggage, and others 50 horſes, with their riders One hundred and fifty more are building at Breſt, St. Maloes, Nantz, Port l'Orient, Morlaix, and other ports of Britanny. The whole is to be ready by the time fixed for the ſailing of M. de Conflans's ſquadron.

Straſund. May 20. The Pruſſians have formed a line of 6000 men, from the river Oder to Demmin, to watch the motions of the Swedes, and have broken down all the bridges over the Pene.

Dreſden, May 22. On a report that a large body of Auſtrians was in motion towards this city, the governor ordered the black gate of the new town to be ſhut up. This has alarmed the citizens greatly, and been a conſiderable loſs to them, as there was to be a great fair the next day, which upon that account has not been held: However the enemy did not come near the town; and, by ſeveral deſerters from Tetſchen, we learn, that they are retired into Bohemia without attempting any thing. We are ſince informed, that if the Auſtrians had come one day's march further, they would in all probability have been cut off; for the King of Pruſſia having received intelligence of their deſigns, had detached twelve battalions to cut off their retreat.

Paris, May 25. According to an exact liſt of the troops which the King has this campaign in Germany, they conſiſt of 130 battalions, and 147 ſquadrons, which makes in all 119,235 men, of which 89,735 are French or foreign foot, 21,900 horſe or dragoons, and 7600 are light troops.

Amſterdam, May 31. We hear from Weſtphalia, that the whole French army has paſſed the Rhine at Cologne, and is advancing towards Heſſe. The Marquis d'Armentiers is left with a body of about 25,000 men near Wedel. Prince Ferdinand is aſſembling the greateſt part of his forces in the neighbourhood of Lipſtadt, but it is thought he will not keep that poſition long.

Berlin, May 22. We are in expectation here of receiving a body of 6 or 7000 men, detached from the army in Pomerania, in order to ſecure us againſt any enterprizes the enemy may have in view.

General Woberſnow has ſent a detachment towards Liſſa, a town in Great Poland, in order to obſerve the Ruſſians, whoſe firſt column was ſtill encamped in the Palatinate of Poſnania.

Dunkirk, May 26. A camp is marked out near this city for a body of 15 or 18,000 men, and the troops will begin to enter it the firſt of next month.

Nuremberg, May 23. We begin to recover a little from our late fright. The Pruſſian army under Prince Henry, from which we were apprehenſive of a viſit, is marching back, we ſuppoſe, becauſe General Gemmingen hath entered Saxony with a body of 12,000 men. The army of the Empire is ſtill encamped at Schweinau; but the Prince of Deux-Ponts hath ſent detachments of 6 or 7000 men in purſuit of the enemy. It is probable that Prince Henry would have entirely ruined and diſperſed this Prince's troops, had he had time to purſue his conqueſts. But tho' he be obliged to march back to meet General Gemmingen, he raiſes immenſe contributions, and leaves no ſubſiſtence to the enemy undeſtroyed. It is imagined he will not be followed far by the troops of the Empire, and that he will ſoon get back to Saxony. The advantages reſulting from his march into this country have been conſiderable: He hath ruined large magazines laid up for the enemy, and reduced them almoſt to an impoſſibility of ſubſiſting; which was his ſole view in entering Franconia. His army is alſo conſiderably reinforced by the deſerters that have entered with him.

Hanover, May 28. The laſt letters from our army ſay that Prince Ferdinand had transferred his head quarters to Dorſten, from whence he propoſed to advance to give the enemy battle.

Munſter, May 28 Prince Ferdinand hath juſt now transferred his head quarters from Ham to Rock, in the county of Marck. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick is at Unna, and General Sporcken near Dulmen. Lieutenant-General Wangenheim is at Halteren; and Luckner's and Scheiter's hunters are ſtill near Dorſten, where they have lately had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the light troops of the French army. As the main body of the French forces is approaching nearer and nearer to that of the Allies, a bloody engagement is expected ſoon.

Lipſtadt, May 29. A body of French troops have again entered Heſſe.

Scockholm, May 16. A reſolution is taken to act with all poſſible vigour. Several veſſels laden with artillery, military ſtores, proviſions, tents, and other warlike implements, are ſailed for Pomerania. The regiments of horſe and foot ſet out from Finland to reinforce our army in the end of April, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the ſeaſon. Orders are ſent to the commanders in chief of our forces in Germany to march out of the Iſle of Rugen, and act offenſively.

Thorn, May 7. The Ruſſians who are to act this year againſt the King of Pruſſia amount to 95,000 men, beſides the 16,000, who are cantoned on the Viſtula.

Dreſden, May 27. It is reported, that the King of Pruſſia hath detached a large body of forces from his army to reinforce General Woberſnow, who waits near Glogau to receive the Ruſſians.

Altena, May 29. General Manteuffel, who commands the Pruſſian forces in Pomerania, hath taken a new poſition, by which he effectually covers Colberg and Cuſtrin, which appear to be the object of General Fermor's operations. The march of the Pruſſian troops, who were detached from this army to protect Berlin, is countermanded.

Hamburgh, June 1. The Swedes have retaken Damgarten, and it is thought they will ſoon attack the 7 or 8000 Pruſſians who are advantageouſly encamped at Bartood, between Anclam and Demmin.

Dantzick, May 20. The preparations made by General Fermor before he began his march, were immenſe, and indicated a moſt vigorous campaign. As the principal part of his forces direct their march towards the Wartha and the Oder, it ſhould ſeem that he is to begin his operations with the ſiege of Colberg, or Cuſtrin: It is, however, more probable that his deſign is to endeavour to bring on a battle with the Pruſſians, who are aſſembling between thoſe two places. General Fermor hath about 60,000 effective men; and the Pruſſians do not exceed 28, or 30,000, at the utmoſt.

The Swediſh army hath received orders to take the field, in order to ſecond the operations of the Allies. This army receives daily ſupplies of proviſions and warlike ſtores. It expects alſo about 6000 recruits. All this ſerves to increaſe the embarraſſment of the Pruſſians, who are like to have much work cut out for them by the Ruſſians, if the operations of the latter be conducted with prudence and vigour; of which we have ſome doubt, as ſeveral letters from Peterſburgh inſinuate, that the ſyſtem of that Court is very wavering.

LONDON, May 17.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 8.

"The Count de Golofkin was laſt week in conference with the Counſellor Penſionary, to whom he intimated, That having ſeveral times aſked the States General to recal M. Swart, their High Mightineſſes miniſter at Peterſburgh, he again demanded it for the laſt time, by order, and in the name of his Sovereign; inaſmuch as her Imperial Majeſty was well informed, that that miniſter openly took the part of the Engliſh on all occaſions; and that if their High Mightineſſes did not recal him, he (the Count de Golofkin) would leave Holland immediately.

"The Penſionary having reported this declaration to their High Mightineſſes, a reſolution was taken to recal M. Swart; and letters have been ſent to him accordingly."

May 22. The government has contracted for the making of 40 pontoons at Woolwich, with the greateſt expedition, one half of which will be finiſhed in ten weeks.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 20.

"Admiral Hawke ſailed from Spithead for Torbay, with the following ſhips under his command, viz. Royal George, Ramillies, Union, Magnanime, Torbay, Temple, Reſolution, Bienfaiſant, Chicheſter, Fame, Kingſton, Dunkirk, Pallas, and Southampton.

"The ſame day the Minerva frigate ſailed from Spithead, to join Admiral Hawke, as did on Saturday the Proſerpine and Pluto fireſhips. He is to be joined by ten ſhips of the line from Plymouth, and by the Hercules, of 74 guns, juſt off the ſtocks, which arrived here on Thurſday, with a fleet from the Downs.

By an expreſs which arrived on Sunday, at the Admiralty Office, from Totneſs, there is Advice that Sir Edward Hawke, with the ſquadron under his command, anchored at Torbay the 18th Inſtant, where he found Sir Charles Hardy, with his ſquadron from Plymouth.

We hear that 100,000 l. granted to make good His Majeſty's engagement with Ruſſia in the year 1755, will be employed for the ſervice of the preſent year.

May 24. Within theſe few days a great number of tranſports, ſome ſay to the amount of 22,000 tons, have been taken into His Majeſty's ſervice.

The number of troops to be employed upon ſome intended expedition, it is ſaid, will be about 16,000 men, including three troops of light horſe, and a large draught from the train of artillery; but each ſhip is to carry a double number of marines, who are to join the other forces in any deſcents that may be made, ſo that the whole army will not be much ſhort of 20,000 men.

All the regiments of foot in Great-Britain have received orders to be in readineſs to take the field at a moment's warning.

The mail which arrived laſt week from New-York, brought the following Anſwer from Major General Amherſt to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who, in obedience to the commands of that Houſe, had tranſmitted to the Major General their Thanks for the ſervices he had done to his King and Country in North-America.

SIR, New-York, April 16, 1759.

"*I had the favour of receiving your very obliging letter, of the 6th of December, incloſing a reſolution the Houſe of Commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.*

"*It is with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude I receive that higheſt mark of honour, the Thanks of the Houſe; and I hope my future conduct in the ſervice of my Country, will beſt acknowledge it, and render me more deſerving of ſo very great an honour.*

"*I muſt beg leave to return you, Sir, my moſt ſincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify to me the reſolution of the Houſe.*

"*I am, with the utmoſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,* JEFFERY AMHERST."

We hear that 1,000,000 *l. will be granted for the purpoſes expreſſed in the following meſſage from his Majeſty, which was preſented to the Houſe on Tueſday by Mr. Secretary Pitt.*

'GEORGE R. *His Majeſty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this Houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year* 1759, *and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.*

G. R.

May 29. We hear that the ſum of one million will be raiſed by loans on Exchequer bills, to be made good by the firſt grants of next ſeſſions; and that the ſcheme for raiſing a million by annuities on lives is laid aſide for the preſent.

June 1. On Wedneſday both Houſes of Parliament received a meſſage from his Majeſty, importing, That advice having been received that preparations were making in the ports of France to invade this kingdom, his Majeſty was deſirous that the Militia, or ſuch part thereof as may be thought neceſſary, might be drawn out and embodied to march as Occaſion ſhould require.

Upon this meſſage, both Houſes agreed upon an Addreſs, to beſeech his Majeſty to order the Militia to aſſemble in what manner he ſhall think proper, and to take ſuch other methods as he ſhall judge neceſſary during the receſs of Parliament; and likewiſe to deſire his Majeſty to haſten thoſe Lords Lieutenants, who are not ſo forward with their men as could be wiſhed.

Admiral Boſcawen having joined Admiral Broderick in the Mediterranean, the French fleet at Toulon muſt either remain cloſe blocked up in that harbour, or riſk an engagement with our ſhips in thoſe Seas, a matter which they have ſo long ſtudiouſly avoided.

On Wedneſday laſt the great Friend of the Nation, in the moſt auguſt Aſſembly, when he took into his hands the Addreſs he had drawn up in private, as an anſwer to his Majeſty's letter (deſiring the Militia might be embodied, and march out, on the threats of an invaſion) expatiated with the true zeal and eloquence of a Patriot, on the ſubject of his Majeſty's letter; and urged, that the preſent time was the only criſis for carrying the wholeſome Law of the Militia into execution, whereby the people would ſee they were not only able to defend themſelves, but to repulſe their Foes, if they dared to attempt an invaſion. He had the ſatisfaction of having it paſſed, *Nem. Con.*

The French fleet is thought to be ſtill in Breſt, and muſt remain there, unleſs, contrary to their inclination, they ſhould come to anchor in Plymouth Sound, under convoy of Admiral Hawke.

June 9. The Amſterdan Gazette informs us, in an article from Paris, dated May 28. That the men of war fitted out at Port l'Orient and Rochefort have joined the Breſt fleet, which was actually in readineſs to ſail; and that the Toulon ſquadron would be ready to put to ſea before the 15th of the preſent month.

We hear that the tranſports with ſtores, &c. for Guadaloupe, were to fall down the river yeſterday to join the men of war at St. Helen's, which are to ſail ſoon under Capt. Tyrrel, for the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 7.

"Wedneſday his Majeſty's frigate Pallas, Capt. Cleveland, arrived at Spithead from the fleet commanded by Admiral Hawke, and brings an account that Capt. Duff, of his Majeſty's ſhip Rocheſter, went in one of his boats into Breſt water to reconnoitre; and ſaw 12 ſail of the line, and five frigates. The large ſhips had their ſails bent."

June 12. The Grantham, Capt. John Oliver, from Bengal, but laſt from fort St. George, was taken by two French men of war off the Cape of Good-Hope. The French had ſo many people on board, that they had not room for the Grantham's Crew; and therefore put great part of them on board a Daniſh ſhip, which has landed them at Copenhagen. It is ſaid, that beſides the value of 200,000*l.* in Diamonds on board the above ſhip, ſhe had effects of Col. Clive's on board, valued at 50,000*l.*

June 14. By private letters, which came by yeſterday's Dutch mail, we hear that Admiral Boſcawen lies off Toulon with 14 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates; and that he has ſo cloſely blocked up the French fleet in that harbour, that it is impoſſible for it to get out without coming to an engagement.

Saturday Rear Admiral Rodney received orders at Portſmouth to repair immediately to the Mediterranean, to reinforce Admiral Boſcawen with the Belliqueux, of 64 guns, Capt. Saumarez; Achilles, of 60, Capt. Barrington; Norwich, of 50, Capt. Darby; Deptford, of 50, Capt. Hollwell; Iſis, of 50, Capt. Wheeler; Veſtal and Juno frigates, of 32 guns each; the Gramont frigate, and three bombs.

It is ſaid, that Prince Edward's departure for Plymouth is fixed for to-morrow.

From the Hague they write, of the 5th of June, that the Count d'Affry, the French ambaſſador, had that week had a conference with ſeveral members of the government, to whom he repreſented, 'That the king, his maſter, flattered himſelf, that their High Mightineſſes, for whom 'His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had infinite regard, would 'not ſuffer themſelves to be deluded by the artful inſinu'ations of the Engliſh, in caſe the French ſhould make an 'attempt on the Britiſh Coaſts;' adding, 'That His Moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty would, with the ſincereſt pleaſure, em'ploy a part of his forces in protecting the commerce and 'navigation of the Republic, if their High Mightineſſes 'ſhould not obtain juſtice of England, and ſhould think 'proper to come to an open war with that crown.' Theſe letters add, That the Ambaſſador's repreſentations made little impreſſion, as there was room to hope that a good underſtanding between the two nations would be ſoon reſtored. [*For more London NEWS, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 6.

Saturday laſt Capt. Jones arrived here in 9 Days from Halifax, and by letters from thence, dated the 23d of July, we learn, that Capt. M'Donald arrived there the Day before from the Iſle of Orleans, which he left the 12th, and brought the following agreeable Intelligence, viz.---That General Wolfe had landed all his Army, conſiſting of upwards of 10,000 Regulars, on a Point of Land projecting with the River St. Lawrence, and fronting the upper End of Quebec, on a riſing Ground; at the Extremity of this Point General Wolfe has erected two Batteries, one of twenty 24 Pounders, and the other of 18 Mortars: Theſe Batteries overlook the lower, and are upon a level with the upper City, diſtant from the former three Quarters of a Mile.---That our Camp is pitched in a Valley, at the inner Part of this Point, and a full Mile from the Batteries; notwithſtanding which, the Cannon from the Ramparts of the upper City, throw their Shot a full Mile beyond the Tents.

The 14th of July our Batteries were to be unmaſked, and three ſixty Gun Ships were appointed to attack a ſmall

Encampment, ſome Batteries and Cut-works at the lower End of the City, while the Center of the Place is to be entertained with three 3 Deckers, and two Bomb-ketches. ---When Capt. M'Donald came away, we had not loſt a Man.---That the French had three Men of War, and 15 Sail of other Ships, all hauled as far up the River as poſſible, and out of our Reach at preſent.---That their Army is commanded by Monſieur Vaudreuille, and he is encamped behind the City, but in what Numbers he could not tell, tho' they are well known to General Wolfe, as Deſerters come in daily.---Capt. M'Donald further ſays, that in going up the River, we had a Snow and three Schooners put aſhore, one of the Schooners was got off, and the Snow, with the other two Schooners, were totally loſt, but their Crews and Cargoes were all ſaved.

Another Letter ſays, that a French Frigate was taken by our Men of War.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Expedition againſt Canada, to his Friend in Boſton, dated Iſle Coudre, July 10.

"I am juſt come down from within a little better than two Miles of Quebec City, where I have had a full Proſpect of it. Our Army has been landed ſome Days, to the Amount of about 8000, in two Diviſions, viz. one on the Weſtern Extremity of Orleans Iſland, the other on Point-Levi (within Cannon Shot of the City) on the South Shore: The Day before Yeſterday, 4000 decamped from Orleans, and landed on the North Shore, whereon ſtands the City, and, without Oppoſition, as I am informed, though the French have two large Camps on the ſame Ground; the ſame Day much Firing was made by our Frigates, ſome Shells thrown from our Ketches, though with little Succeſs, ſaving two which I ſaw fall in their Camp, and put them in great Confuſion, the reſt, being about ſeven, burſt in my Sight, in the Air, and the Pieces fell into the Water. The French fired ſmartly from the City on Point Levi, where we were erecting a Battery to play on the City, as we know we are within the Range, the French Shot going half a Mile beyond our Battery. Admiral Holmes, and Capt. Rouſe, got in to the North Shore as near as their Keels would let them, and began firing ſmartly; but I believe the Whole was to little Purpoſe as yet on both Sides, as the French fired from floating Batteries of 20 Guns on a Quadrangular, 5 in each Line. Their Camp lay on high Ground, and, it is my Opinion, our Ships Guns cannot touch them: They are ſaid to be 14,000 ſtrong, 4 or 5000 of them Regulars.

On the 27th of June we had a violent Storm for about 14 Hours, which put many Tranſports adrift, diſmaſted others, tore away their Heads, even down to the Water, by running foul of others; loſing their Boltſprits, many Anchors loſt, 5 or 6 Veſſels, as Ships, Snows, Brigs, and Schooners, put on Shore at Orleans, ſeveral of them condemned; much Devaſtation was made amongſt Boats, and ſome People drowned; however we met with no great Damage. The Night after the Storm the French, imagining we were diſtreſſed, ſent down the River with a fair Wind, and rapid Ebb, ſeven Fireſhips compleatly in Flames, who were, by the Vigilance of our Seamen, towed clear of every Ship in the Fleet, and grounded on the Shore, where they finiſhed: They went to Windward of the Flames, and threw Grapplings, with long Chains to them into the Fireſhips, and thereby towed them with Ropes to the End of the Chains.

Where I am now, is about 18 Leagues from the City of Quebec. I expect ſome Puſh has been made ſince the Firing began, which I mentioned above. We can hear nothing how General Amherſt goes on, without it be to our Diſadvantage, as the French give out (but we believe it is to give their own People Spirits) though it is a ſmall Allay to our Victories.

I hope in a Month or two to bring an Account of the Reduction of the whole Country, and of the Walls of Quebec being graced with Engliſh Colours.

We cannot help obſerving the French Artifice, in order to keep up the Spirits of their People, by repreſenting that Affairs go ill with General Amherſt; for it is evident he did not croſs the Lake till ſome Time after the Date of the above Letter: And if General Amherſt ſhould ſucceed in reducing their Forteſſes, which we ſoon expect to hear, we ſhould not be ſurprized to receive an Account, that the French had ſung Te Deum for the Victory they had obtained.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

Wedneſday laſt a Gentleman (one of His Excellency Major-General AMHERST's Aids de Camp) came to Town from Ticonderoga, by whom we have the agreeable News of His Excellency's taking Poſſeſſion of the Fort of Crown-Point, ſoon after it was left by its Garriſon. As ſoon as the Rangers and Light Infantry that were ſent forward to try to extinguiſh the Flames (which were occaſioned by the Blowing up of the Magazines; and which Exploſion deſtroyed the Citadel, and one of the Baſtions) arrived at the Fort, they immediately ſet about the Execution of their Orders from the General; and, after a good deal of Trouble and Fatigue, prevented the Flames from penetrating to the other Parts of the Fort:---As ſoon as the General and the main Body of his Army arrived at Crown-Point from Ticonderoga, they uſed all poſſible Means to entirely extinguiſh the Fire, and happily accompliſhed it. ---The Fort was a beautiful Building.

General AMHERST is going to build a very ſtrong Fort near the Place where Crown-Point Fort ſtands; and will deſtroy the old Fort, after he has taken every Thing from it that may be of Service in erecting the new One.----- When this Work is finiſhed, the General, it is ſaid, will, after leaving a proper Number of Men to garriſon it, march forward with the reſt of his Army, in order to further his Operations againſt the Enemy.

General JOHNSON, we hear, ſtill continues at Niagara, with the Troops under his Command; tho' it is ſaid, as ſoon as he has taken effectual Meaſures for the Security of that Place, he will go with all his Indians, and ſome Regulars, to a Place called Oſwegatchie, and attempt the Reduction of that Place.

We have the Pleaſure of aſſuring the Publick, that by our lateſt Accounts from the Armies of the Generals AMHERST and JOHNSON, we are informed, That our Troops keep their Health exceeding well, and are in high Spirits.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, July 26.

"This Day we began to cut Timber for a Veſſel that is to mount 20 Guns, 9 and 12 Pounders; the Enemy having a Number of armed Veſſels on Lake Champlain.---- Governor Glen of Carolina, with two other Gentlemen, arrived at Lake-George two Nights before we embarked, and are here as Spectators."

We hear from Ticonderoga, that the Newhampſhire Regiment had left that Place, in order to join General Johnſon's Army at Niagara.

On Wedneſday the Royal Salute was fired from the Cannon on Fort George; at Night the City handſomely illuminated, when ſeveral hieroglyphical Repreſentations appeared from the Doors, &c. of ſome of the Inhabitants; and many other Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Joy were ſhewn by the People of this City, as a publick Rejoicing on the taking of the Fortreſs of Crown-Point:----A Place, which has been, for Years, a Terror to a great Part of Engliſh North-America.

Yeſterday the General Wall Packet Boat ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth: Mr. Preſcot (General AMHERST's Aid de Camp) went home in her, with the Particulars of the taking of Crown-Point.

Thurſday Capt. Clay arrived here in 56 Days from Fyall; On his Paſſage, the 6th Inſtant, he ſpoke with James Nicholſon, in a Ship from Philadelphia for London.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

From Antigua we have Advice, that the Fly Privateer, Captain Leſly, of that Port, had carried in there a French Privateer Schooner: That the Hunter Privateer of New-York, had alſo taken, and ſent into that Iſland, a Prize Schooner: That a Dutchman, arrived there about the Seventh of July, ſaid he had been in Company with Bompar's Squadron 15 or 16 Days before, conſiſting of 8 Men of War, and 3 large Store Ships, and was then turning up from the Granades for Martinico: But the 20th of July (our lateſt Intelligence from that Quarter) they knew nothing of the French Fleet; only that they believed it was ſome where in thoſe Seas.

A Liſt of Veſſels taken and carried into St. Pierres, in Martinico, from the 7th of June, to the 2d of July, 1759.

Ship Ellin, Kirby, from Liverpool for Jamaica; Snow Elizabeth, Roberton, from Glaſgow for St. Kitts; Snow Pitt, Guilman, and Schooner Barbados Packet, Pemberton, from Barbados for Antigua; Snow Chriſtian, Watſon, from Glaſgow for St. Kitts; Snow Intention, Quint, from Africa for St. Kitts; Brig True Love, Miller, from Londonderry for Antigua; Brig Eſther, Arbiſon, from Cork for Jamaica; Brig Gordon, Morriſon, from Cork for Antigua; Brig Wolf, M'Cloud, from Londonderry for Antigua; Sloop Nancy, Adams, from Philadelphia for St. Kitts; Sloop Six Siſters, Richardſon, from New-York, Sloop Endeavour, Pembleton, from Rhode-Iſland, Brig Hornet, Stagg, from Teneriffe, and Schooner Polly, Arnot, from Virginia, all for Antigua; Brig - ----, Rodman, Schooner -------, Walner, and Sloop -------, Patterſon, from Rhode-Iſland for Antigua; Snow Wheel of Fortune, Lethwert, and Brig Ann, Marſhall, from Liverpool for Jamaica; Brig ------, Cunningham, from Briſtol for Tortola; Snow Briſtol, Francis, from Africa, Schooner Neptune, Cheſter, from New-London, Brig Ranger, Briart, from Piſcataqua, Sloop Andrego, Lovet, from Salem, and Schooner Peggy, Wilſon, from Virginia, all for Antigua; Sloop Liberty and Property, Dobby, from St. Martins for Barbados; Ship Francis and Suſannah, Poppleton, from London for Jamaica; Schooner Sally, Field, from Barbados for Rhode-Iſland; Brig Jenny, Morriſon, from Glaſgow for St. Kitts; and Sloop Ruby, -----.

Beſides thoſe mentioned in the above Liſt, Capt. Gregory, from this Place or Antigua, and ſundry other Veſſels, are taken and carried into Fort-Royal, and other Ports in Martinico.

Captain Davidſon, of the Ship Franklin, of this Port, on his Paſſage to Antigua, in Lat. 32 11 N. Long. 65 13 W. from London, met with a good deal of Lumber ſwimming about, ſuch as Shingles and Staves; and ſoon after he ſaw a Veſſel, Bottom uppermoſt, ſuppoſed to be bound to the Weſt-Indies from the Northward.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns, and 90 Men, is carried into Antigua by His Majeſty's Ship Amazon.

The Arnold, Capt. Cuzzins, from Virginia, but laſt from this Port, is arrived in London.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, Auguſt 5, 1759.

"After the Enemy had retreated from Ticonderoga to this Place, they likewiſe abandoned it, having blown up their Magazine, or Citadel Baſtion, burnt all the Inſide Work, and deſtroyed their Gardens. The Remainder of the Fort is pretty intire. It is a regular ſquare Stone Building, with four Baſtions, but only defenſible againſt ſmall Arms; no Ramparts for Cannon. It is a very pretty Spot, and may be made an excellent Frontier againſt our Enemies. We are at preſent encamped in a fine Field of Clover."

By a Letter from Niagara, of the 21ſt ult. we learn, that by the Aſſiduity and Influence of Sir William Johnſon, there were upwards of Eleven Hundred Indians convened there, who, by their good Behaviour, have juſtly gained the Eſteem of the whole Army: That Sir William being informed the Enemy had buried a Quantity of Goods on an Iſland, about 20 Miles from the Fort, ſent a Number of Indians to ſearch for them, who found to the Value of Eight Thouſand Pounds, and were in Hopes of finding more: And that a French Veſſel, entirely laden with Beaver, had foundered on the Lake, when her Crew, conſiſting of 41 Men, were all loſt.

We have Advice from Pittſburgh, of the firſt Inſtant, that the Night before a Centinel, and another Soldier, both Highlanders, were carried off by the Enemy from the Centinel's Poſt; and that one of them was found dead and ſcalped a little Way off: That at Venango there were 100 French, and about 60 Indians (ſome of them in our Intereſt) and that the Artillery that was brought to Venango, was all carried up French Creek, in order to be conveyed acroſs the Lakes.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Bedford, dated the 8th Inſtant.

"On the Fifth of this Month, a large Convoy, going to Ligonier, was attacked at the Foot of the Laurel Hill, four Miles from the Fort. Captain Joceyline, of the Royal Americans, who commanded a Party that had been ſent that Morning from Ligonier to meet the Convoy, came juſt in Time to ſupport the Eſcort, upon their being firſt attacked by the Enemy. This brave, unfortunate young Gentleman, with an Intrepidity becoming the beſt Officer, advanced upon the Enemy with his whole Party, and repulſed them. They left two of their Indians dead on the Field, and retired with the utmoſt Precipitation, but it was the hard Fate of poor Captain Joceyline to receive a Shot from the Enemy, which went through his Body, and he expired very ſoon after; however, let it be recorded, to his Honour, that he ſaved a moſt important Convoy of Stores, and Proviſions, from falling into the Enemy's Hands, and bravely loſt his Life fighting for his Country. The Enemy left alſo five Guns, Blankets, and other Marks of their Defeat, behind them."

The Snow Meliſent, Captain Cotton, from St. Martins for this Port, is loſt near the Capes of Virginia.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Peter and Paul, Thomas Bible, from St. Kitts.
Brig Sally and Jenny, Matthias Fowler, from Ditto.
Brig Princeſs Amelia, Michael Tivitoe, from Guadaloupe.
Snow Pearl, James Rea, from St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Sally and Molly, Cooper Polgreen, from Guadaloupe.
Schooner Endeavour, Stephen Hollwell, from N. Carolina.
Schooner Swan, James Huett, from Piſcataqua.
Sloop Nancy and Beckey, Samuel Ball, from S. Carolina.
Brig Patience, Joſeph Bowman, from Liverpool.
Sloop Little John, Ebenezer Stocker, from Piſcataqua.
Schooner Succeſs, Nathaniel Lamſon, from Boſton.
Sloop Sarah and Francis, Lewis Johnſton, from Bermuda.
Brig Meas, Philip Hall, from Antigua.
Sloop Mary-Ann Elizabeth, T. Sheehan, from St. Kitts.
Brig Hawke, Thomas Wright, from N. Carolina.
Ship Liverpool, Samuel Nuttle, from Antigua.
Snow Betſey, John Warner, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Endeavour, Nathaniel Shiverick, from Boſton.
Ship Nancy, Martin French, from Antigua.
Brig Rebecca and Margaret, R. Hardie, from Barbados.
Schooner Barrington, Valent. Mulkere, from Montſerrat.
Ship Nancy, Bartholomew Rock, from St. Kitts.
Brig Dolphin, John Lee, from Montſerrat.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Nancy and Becky, Samuel Ball, for S. Carolina.
Snow Recovery, Nathaniel Falconer, for Briſtol.
Sloop Suſannah, Andrew Langworthy, for Rh. Iſland
Sloop Two Friends, William Obrian, for New-York.
Brig King of Pruſſia, John Brown, for Jamaica.
Sloop Hanover, James Fox, for New-York.
Brig Succeſs, Thomas Alliſon, for North-Carolina.
Brig Princeſs Amelia, Michael Tivitoe, for Guadaloupe.

CLEARED.

Sloop Endeavour, Walter Nelſon, to Antigua.
Ship Earl of Holderneſs, Robert Wallace, to Amſterdam.
Schooner Polly, Peter Adams, to N. Carolina.
Snow Chippenham, Edward Spain, to London.
Snow Prince George, Timothy Ruſton, to Jamaica.
Ship King George, Charles Dingee, to Jamaica.
Brig True Love, James Jefford, to Cork.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, to Jamaica.
Sloop Iſabella, Iſaac Martin, to Georgia.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, to Jamaica.
Ship Hope, Hugh Roberts, to Barbados.
Schooner Endeavour, Stephen Hollwell, to N. Carolina.
Ship Severn, Peter Hatton, to Jamaica.
Snow America, William Williamſon, to Antigua.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN OFFICE, do hereby give Notice to all the Mortgagors now in Arrears to the ſaid OFFICE, that they do forthwith diſcharge or renew their ſaid Mortgages reſpectively, in Purſuance of the Act of ASSEMBLY lately paſſed for that Purpoſe.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has rid as Poſt theſe three Years paſt, from Philadelphia towards Maryland, moſt of the Time by Subſcription, and has yearly taken this publick Method of craving ſaid Subſcriptions, but no Regard has been paid thereto by many: Theſe therefore may ſerve to inform ſuch, that for the future I will carry no Papers for any of them, until they have diſcharged their former Accounts to GEORGE M'CLEAVE.

N. B. As, by an additional Inſtruction from the General Poſt-Office, I am entitled to Nine-pence Sterling for carrying Papers fifty Miles, and ſo in Proportion; thoſe in Arrears are deſired to prepare to pay in the Beginning of September next.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, on Friday *Evening, the Seventeenth Inſtant, will be preſented A* Tragedy, *called,*

The LONDON MERCHANT:

Or, The Hiſtory of GEORGE BARNWELL.

Thorowgood, Mr. *Douglaſs*; *Uncle,* Mr. *Morris*; *George Barnwell,* Mr. *Hallam*; *Trueman,* Mr. *Reed*; *Blunt,* Mr. *Harman. Milwood,* Mrs. *Douglaſs*; *Marcia,* Mrs. *Love*; *Lucy,* Mrs. *Harman.*

With a PANTOMIME Entertainment, called

HARLEQUIN COLLECTOR; Or The MILLER Deceived.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

To be SOLD,

A NEGROE Man. He has been uſed to all Sorts of Plantation work, underſtands driving a Team well, and very ſuitable for the Iron Works. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16 1759.

At WILLIAMS's SCHOOL,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors from Mr. Stretch's, the Watchmaker, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

ON Tueſday the 21ſt Inſtant, in the Long Room, formerly uſed for a Dancing-room will be opened a ſeparate School for young Ladies, under the chief Management of a Tutoreſs, who will teach them all the various Branches of Needle-work, and other Qualities eſſential to improve the Decorum of that Sex. Care will be alſo taken to have them perfectly qualified in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.-------Twelve Shillings and ſixpence per Quarter, and Five ſhillings Entrance.

Tho. 6 W. ¶ MARY WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16 1759.

TO morrow, being the 17th Inſtant, will be ſold by publick Vendue, at the Houſe of the late Attwood Shute, Eſq; deceaſed, Sundry Houſhold Furniture, viz. Beds, and Bedſteds, Cheſts of Drawers, Chairs, Deſks, Looking glaſſes, and Pictures, and all Sorts of Kitchen Furniture. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Dutch Servant Lad, named John Chriſtopher Schutte, of a thin Viſage, pale Hair, almoſt white, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, has had a Cut on his right Inſtep, which makes him crop his Toe as he walks. Had on, and took with him, a new Hat, a light coloured homeſpun Jacket, but little worn, one Check Shirt and Trowſers one Tow Shirt and Trowſers, a Pair of Worſted Stockings a Pair of half worn Pumps, with Braſs Buckles, and a Pair of Leather Breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by CALEB EVANS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid to carry him off. Said Servant was bought about five Weeks ago from John Stoakes, in the Jerſeys.

BROKE out of the Paſture of William Shipley, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, on the 6th Inſtant, a ſorrel Horſe, full 15 Hands high, with a trimmed Mane, very ſmall Foretop and Tail, has Saddle Spots on each Side his Back, and is a natural Pacer. Alſo a dark brown Mare, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock I R, has large Saddle Spots on her Back, trots and paces well. Whoever takes up ſaid Creatures, and brings them either to ſaid Shipley, or to the Subſcriber, living in Richland, Bucks County, or ſecures them, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, or two Dollars for each, paid by SAMUEL FOULKE, or WILLIAM SHIPLEY. ¶

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, a Brigantine, juſt arrived from Cape Fear, called the Cape-Fear Hawke, mounting 16 Carriage Guns, 4 Pounders, and 22 Swivels; together with her Tackle, Furniture and Apparel, and a large Quantity of warlike Stores; an Inventory of her Furniture and Stores may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe. She was built at Wilmington, in Cape-Fear, in May, 1757, her Frame is entirely Live Oak and Cedar, and ſhe is well known in New-York to be a prime ſailer. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may treat with the Subſcriber, at the Coffee houſe, ⊕ THOMAS WRIGHT.

The SPEECH *of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament; delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday the second Day of June, 1759.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE King has commanded us to put an end to this Session of Parliament; and, at the same time to assure you, that as your conduct, during the course of it, has highly deserved his royal approbation, so his Majesty now returns you his hearty thanks for it.

At the opening of the Session, his Majesty exhorted you to bear up against all Difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend, his Majesty; and vigorously to support the King of Prussia, and the rest of his Allies.

The King has commanded us to acquaint you, That his hopes of surmounting those difficulties were founded on the wisdom, zeal, and affection of so good a Parliament; and that you have fully answered his expectations. You have considered the war in all its parts; and, notwithstanding the long continuance of it, thro' the obstinacy of our enemies, have made such provision for the many different operations, as ought to convince the Powers engaged against us, that it will be for their interest, as well as for the ease and relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable terms of accommodation.

That by your assistance the Combined army in Germany has been compleated; powerful squadrons, as well as great numbers of land forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the just rights and possessions of his Majesty and his people; and to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner in those parts; and, as France is now making considerable preparations in her ports, his Majesty has taken care to put his fleet at home in the best condition, both of strength and situation, to guard against, and repel any attempts, that may be meditated against his kingdoms.

The King's measures have all been directed to assert the honour of his Crown; to preserve the essential interests of his faithful subjects; and to support the cause of the protestant religion, and public liberty. His Majesty, therefore, trusts, that the uprightness of his intentions will draw down the blessing of Heaven upon his endeavours.

We have it also in command from his Majesty to let you know, that he hopes the provisions you have made to prevent and correct the excesses of the privateers, will be effectual to that desirable end. That the King hath had it much at heart; for tho' his Majesty is sensible of the utility of that service, when under proper regulations, he was determined to do his utmost to prevent any injuries or hardships being done to the subjects of neutral Powers, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with his Majesty's just right to hinder the trade of his enemies from being colusively and fraudulently covered.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded to assure you, That when his Majesty considers the large supplies which you have so unanimously given, he feels himself under the strongest obligations, not only to thank you for them, but also to applaud the firmness and vigour with which you have acted; as well as your prudence in judging, that, notwithstanding the present burdens, the making ample provision for carrying on the war, is the most probable means to bring it to an honourable and happy conclusion. And that no attention will be wanting on his Majesty's part for the faithful application of what you have granted.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order us to add, That he has nothing more to desire of you, but that you carry down the same goood dispositions, and propogate them in your several countries, which you have shewn in your proceedings during your sitting here.

After which the Lord Keeper said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this "parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 26th day of "July next, to be then here held; and the parliament is "accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 26th day of July "next."

Whitehall, June 2. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Henry Bilson Legge, Robert Nugent, and James Grenville, Esqrs. and Frederick North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. William Earl of Besborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, Esq; the Office of Post Master General, in the room of Thomas Earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. both deceased.

LONDON, June 9.

Extracts from letters received by the Latham East-India ship, from Bombay, dated May 17, 1758.

"The French squadron arrived at Fort St. David's the 28th of April, where the Bridgewater of 24 guns, and the Triton of 20, lay; on the approach of the French, to prevent the ships being taken, the Captains run them on shore, and joined the garrison of Fort St. David with their men.

"The 29th of April 700 Europeans, with a train of artillery, Seapoys, &c. from Pondicherry, entered St. David's Bounds.

"Mr. Pocock's squadron appeared before Fort St. David on the 29th of April; the engagement began about 3 in the afternoon, with the Yarmouth, Tyger, Salisbury and Elisabeth; before 5 o' clock the French Admiral bore away out of the line, and was immediately followed by his whole squadron. Had Mr. Pocock been properly supported by his other three ships, he would most probably have gained a compleat victory. The French in this action lost 600 men (all, or great part of the soldiers, being on board) and the English 29 men. The Bien-Aime, of 64 guns, was obliged to run ashore that night, and it is said another sunk at sea.

"*English Squadron*, Yarmouth, Admiral Pocock, of 70 guns; Elizabeth, Stevens, 70; Tyger, Latham, 60; Salisbury, Somerset, 50; Cumberland, 66; Newcastle, 50; and Weymouth, of 60 guns.

"*French Squadron*, Zodiaque, of 74 guns; Le Bien-Aimé, 64; Le Vengeur, 64; Le Compte de Provence, 74; Duc de Bourgoigne, 64; Duc de Orleans, 64; Conde, 64; St. Louis, 60; Moras, 60; La Sylphide, 36; and Diligent, of 36 guns."

Extract of a letter, dated July 3, *from the Elizabeth, in Madrais Road.*

"The Captain of the Weymouth is dismissed from the command, and the Captain of the Cumberland has lost one year's rank as Post-Captain; the Captain of the Newcastle is now on his trial. Had Mr. Pocock been properly supported, he would most probably have gained a complete and glorious victory, for the French soldiers were then on board. Mr. Pocock, during the whole action, was never engaged against less than two, but mostly against three ships. The French Accounts allow only the Bien-Aime to be lost, but many affirm they saw another sunk and lost, and by all our accounts no more than seven two deck ships and two frigates arrived at Pondicherry. The French allow 300 men killed in the Admiral's ship, 600 in their whole squadron, and 500 wounded."

Fort-George, August 10, 1758.

"Mr. Pocock sailed from Madrais the 25th of July; the 3d of August he engaged the French squadron, consisting of 8 sail of the line, and a Frigate, for about an hour and a quarter, when the French run; our rigging was too much cut for pursuit. Our loss of men was inconsiderable, only 31 killed, and about 60 wounded in the whole squadron, half of which number was in the Cumberland, now commanded by capt. Martin. Capt. Martin received a contusion in his left leg by a splinter, and is now lame. The commodore is wounded by a musket ball in the shoulder. By our accounts from Pondicherry, the French had 350 men killed, and a great many wounded. We hear Monsr. Bussy's army to the northward is cut off by the Morattoes and Rajali's people. We have taken a French snow from Mauritius, loaded with shot, cannon, and medicines, she had been only 32 days from Mauritius, and left there the Centaur without any people to man her. By the Elizabeth's journal it appears, the second Engagement began 18 minutes after one o'clock; and 45 minutes after two the French fleet bore away with studding sails, and all the sails they could possibly set."

Extract of a letter from the East-Indies, dated the 8th of November last.

"By accident a Dutch ship from Batavia came to Pondicherry, with about a hundred and fifty thousand pagodas in money and goods, being near 60,000 l. sterl. which the French being in want of they requested might be lent them; but the Dutch Captain informed them, that it was not in his power, the money being mostly private property; upon which Monsr. Lally seized both ship and cargo, and told him he would account for it in Europe; and the ship, it is said, they intend to arm for war, she being a ship of force."

We are informed that about 200 recruits are arrived safe at Bengal from England; that the brave Col. Clive had accepted of the Government there; and that every thing was quiet in that part in July last.

They write from Paris, of the 25th ult. that the Marshal de Conflans was at Brest, getting every thing ready to put to sea on the shortest notice; that his squadron would be joined by the ships at Rochfort; so that it would consist of 30 ships of the line, and 10 frigates, besides fireships, and other smaller vessels.

Admiralty Office, June 5. Captain Moore, commander of his Majesty's ship the Adventure, has taken the Countess de la Serre, a French privateer of 22 guns (but only 18 mounted) and 187 men, with two ransomers on board, after an engagement of two hours, in which the enemy had 26 men killed, and 15 wounded, and the Adventure but two wounded.

This Day is published (to be continued monthly)

The NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Numb. XIX. For the Month of JULY, 1759.

THIS Number contains, 1. The History of North America continued. 2. An authentic Account of the Expedition against Quebec, in 1711. 3 An Account of Mount Ætna, with the Destruction of Catania. 4. The Production of a large Island out of the Sea. 5. The impartial Politician. 6. The Examination, Confession, Sentence and Execution of Francis Ravaillac. 7. The occasional Writer. 8. Select Quotations continued. 9. A Letter from a young Lady to her Correspondent. 10. Against the Abuse of the married State. 11. The History of the Marquis de Cressy. 12. Sir Charles Sedley's Speech. 13. A particular Account of the Battle of Carillon. 14 Poetical Essays. 15. The Historical Chronicle. 16. Meteorological Observations. 17. Naval Engagements.---------Printed and sold by James Parker, at Woodbridge in New Jersey; where complete Setts may be had from the Beginning, or any single Number. Sold also by Samuel Parker, in New York; and by Thomas Coombe, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A Commodious Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 200 Acres of Champion Land, situate in the Township of Haverford, in Chester County, about a Mile and a Half from the Meeting-house, and ten from Philadelphia, about 90 Acres cleared, about 15 Acres whereof is cleared Meadowing, and near as much more may be made. There is on said Plantation, a large Stone House, Kitchen, and Out houses, a Spring house, from whence a fine Stream of Water might be brought into the Kitchen, a good Bark Mill and Mill-house, and convenient Tanyard near the Kitchen; the Water so convenient, that with a Spout or Trough it may be turned into any Vatt, Handler, Lime pitts, &c. There is a large Barn and Stabling on said Plantation, with Plenty of Orcharding. Also one Half of a Saw Mill, with Utensils thereto belonging, on Darby Creek; on one End of the said Land a good Smith's Shop with divers other valuable Advantages. 'Tis a most pleasant Situation. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to John Price, of Merion, or David Lewellyn, of Haverford, or Rowland Parry, at Duck Creek in Kent County on Delaware, may know the Terms of Sale. The Title is indisputable.

N. B. There is a Quantity of half tanned Sole and upper Leather in the Tan Yard, and a good Stack of Bark to be sold.

To be sold by

Austin Bartholomew, and *Richard Hall*,

At their Store, in Water street, opposite the Tun Tavern,

WEST-INDIA and NEW ENGLAND Rum, Loaf, Muscovado, and Powder Sugars, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, by the Pipe, or Quarter Cask, Rice, Coffee, Rozin, &c. at the most reasonable Rates.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1759.

CAme to the Plantation of William Levering, in Roxbourgh Township, Philadelphia County, on the second of this inst. August, a bay Horse, shod before, a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder, thus, ⋈ one hind Foot white. The Owner, describing his other Marks, and paying Charges, may have him again. WILLIAM LEVERING.

RUN away from his Bail, in Kent County, on Delaware, the 28th Day of May, 1759, one John Miller, a Dutchman, of short Stature, brown Complexion, by Trade a Cooper, but pretends to be a Brewer, and several other Trades; is a smart lively young Fellow, of about 25 Years of Age, is very much given to lying, and served his Time in Philadelphia, but since then has been at several Parts to the Northward of this Country: Had on when he went away, a new Hat, a white Cap, a new home made Cloth Coat, of a light blue Colour, with Metal Buttons, a thicket Vest Jacket, Fustian Breeches, new white Cotton stockings, new Calf Skin Pumps, with new Buckles. Whoever takes up said Miller, and secures him in the nearest Goal, so as his Bail may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN SUTTON, and PETER DUNLAP.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1759.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th Day of August next, on the Premises; a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Piece or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, situate in the Township of New-Hanover, in the County of Philadelphia, beginning at a Corner Post, in a Line of Philip High's Land; thence North 56 Degrees West, 72 Perches, to a White-Oak, being a Corner in a Line of John Lenderman's Land; thence South West 120 Perches to a Post; thence South East, by Walter Lewis's Land, 52 Perches to a Post; thence North-East by Land late of John Grey and said Philip High, 74 Perches, to the Place of Beginning; containing 31 Acres, and 84 Perches; late the Estate of Hugh Bradford, late of the said County, Shop keeper, deceased. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JOHN SHRACK, Administrator.

N. P. The House is well situated for a Shop, with a good Cellar, and Well at the Door, with several other Conveniences, thereunto belonging.

Lancaster, July 20, 1759.

TAKEN up, a Runaway Dutch Servant Girl, named Hannah Croper; when she was committed, she had on a striped Petticoat with a Bed Gown of the same, is about 4 Feet and a Half high, of a Black Complexion, and has brown Hair. She says she belongs to Frederick Dunfeel, in Cumberland County. Her Master is desired to come and pay her Charges, and take her away in six Weeks, or she will be sold out for her Fees, by me DANIEL DANNER, Goal keeper in Lancaster.

STRAYED or Stolen the 12th Day of July last, from the Plantation of David Harlan, living in Londongrove Township, in the County of Chester, a strawberry roan Mare, six Years old, about 14 Hands high, both paces and trots, without shoes or any Brand (to his Knowledge) said to be bred in East Jersey. Whoever takes up and secures the said Mare, so as the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by DAVID HARLIN.

WILLIAM DUGARD, who absented himself from his Lodgings in Philadelphia on Friday the 10th of this Instant, is desired to return. He is an Englishman, about 30 Years of Age, short in Stature, a little round shouldered, much pock-marked and has a large Scar from his Ear down the left Side of and under his Throat: Had on when he went away, a green Coat, a wove red Waistcoat, black or Cloth coloured wove Breeches, white ribb'd Worsted Stockings, and a short brown bob Wig. Took with him a small Bundle, in which were three Shirts, one ruffled, one plain white, and one Check, besides a Pair of almost new Shoes. He is under an Engagement to a Person of this City, which is the Cause of this Advertisement, and if he returns within a Week he will prevent the Pursuing of one of a different Kind, that must cause him to be apprehended. He was seen on the Wissahickon Road, near Shellenberger's (now Roderen's Mill.) Any Person that forwards him to the Printer, shall be reasonably rewarded.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1759.

To the *PUBLICK*,

WHEREAS the Farmers have been under Discouragements of raising Mustard Seed; we, therefore, do hereby engage to give for all good, clean, and well dried Mustard Seed, provided it is raised on this Continent, and delivered to us, at the Sign of the Key, in Market street, opposite the City Alms House, in Fourth street, FORTY SHILLINGS per Bushel, until this Time Twelve Months; so that as there is likely to be good Crops this Fall, People may not flock the Market at once, and thereby have that Commodity blown upon. We do not this reflectingly, but for the Good of, and to encourage the Farmers to raise the Seed, which will, with due Care, and Time, become as staple a Commodity as Flax Seed.

We hope for the Continuation of our Customers Favours, for the Flour of Mustard of any Degree of Fineness, as we are conscious of its Goodness, and general Satisfaction it has given, whenever exported or used. And as it has been the Practice in England to pack it in Casks; for such who pack it in Bottles, and put their own Names on them, in Cities and Towns, which saves Freight Land Carriage, &c. any such so inclined to settle a Correspondence with us, may be informed where to get Bottles, and Instructions how to pack, &c. and may depend on being as well furnished with the Flour of Mustard, as if personally present, by their Freinds to serve,

D & W's. WAGSTAFFE and HUNT.

☞ Whereas a certain Advertisement appeared last Week, containing sundry Falshoods, with my Name mentioned at large; Justice calls for an Answer, or else I should think the Writer not worth my Notice. The Advertisement there mentioned was after the Time of gathering Mustard-seed, therefore in that he is false, and of Course the Depreciation of the Price was through him, and at that Time I had no Intention of following the Business, not never had begun, had not he refused to take the Seed at the Price he had before engaged; and as it is well known I do not altogether depend on said Business for a Livelihood, I will advertise the Secret of the Business, which at present rests in us, if he still continues advertising against me. And as to his being from London, and the original Maker of Mustard in this Province, I answer, we neither of us were brought up to the Business, nor never followed it till we came into this Country, and therefore I have as equal a Right to said Business as himself, RICHARD WAGSTAFFE.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Master, A noted prime Sailer, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, with twelve Swivels, and completely fitted with Close Quarters. For Freight or Passage, apply with KEARNY and GILBERT, or said Commander.

CAME to the Plantation of Joshua Thomas, in Lower Dublin, the Beginning of last Month, Two stray Horses, viz. One a black Horse, branded with W. The other white, about 14 Years old. The Owner, by applying to the Subscriber, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again. JOSHUA THOMAS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

Best possible image.

August 23, 1759. NUMB. 1606.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Philadelphia, ss. *Pennsylvania, August* 15, 1759.

THEN personally appeared before me the Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City, Enoch Story, one of the Commissioners, nominated in an Act of the General Assembly, for supplying and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War for protecting the Trade of this Province; and being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty GOD, did depose and say, That he did not write, nor has the least Knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of a Letter mentioned to be wrote by one of the said Commissioners to his French Correspondent, and printed in the South-Carolina Weekly Gazette, No. 35, more than what he has seen in the public Papers, and heard since his Return to Philadelphia this Afternoon, being on a Journey at a considerable Distance from Philadelphia, at the Time the said South-Carolina Gazette was brought to this City, and thereby prevented subscribing the Advertisement, published in the last Pennsylvania Gazette, and Pennsylvania Journal, by the other Commissioners.

Sworn before me ENOCH STORY.
SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

LONDON, June 12.

When the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, waited on His Majesty on Friday last, they presented the following Address.

May it please Your MAJESTY,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate Your Majesty on the Satisfaction of seeing Your Royal Grandson, the Prince of Wales, that great Object of Your Majesty's paternal Care and Solicitude, arrived at His Age of Twenty-one Years, mature in all the Accomplishments that can add Lustre to His high Dignity, or command the Love and Veneration of Mankind.

"LONG may His Royal Highness enjoy the Benefit of Your Majesty's salutary Precepts and Example, and continue to make Your Majesty the amplest Returns of filial Duty and Respect. May His Royal Highness live to emulate the Virtues that have endeared Your Majesty's sacred Person and Government to a free People; and may there never be wanting one of Your Majesty's illustrious Race to perpetuate the Blessings we derive from Your auspicious Reign.

"PERMIT us, most gracious Sovereign, to embrace this Opportunity of humbly assuring Your Majesty, that no hostile Threats can intimidate a People animated by the Love of Liberty, and inspired with a Sense of Duty and Affection to Your Majesty; who, confiding in the Divine Providence, and the experienced Wisdom and Vigour of Your Majesty's Councils, are resolved to employ their utmost Efforts towards enabling Your Majesty to repel the Insults, and defeat the Attempts of the ancient Enemies of Your Majesty's Crown and Kingdoms."

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"THE Cordial Expressions of your constant Attachment to My Person and Family, are very agreeable to Me; and I return you My hearty Thanks for this fresh Mark of your Zeal and Affection.

"I have the firmest Confidence in the Fidelity and Spirit of My People, and I trust I shall be well enabled, under the Divine Providence, to defeat and frustrate the most daring Attempts of the ancient Enemy of My Crown."

On Saturday they waited on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the following Address.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

"YOUR Royal Highness having happily attained Your Age of Twenty-one Years, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly beg Leave to compliment Your Royal Highness upon an Event so pleasing to the King, and so very interesting to His Majesty's faithful Subjects.

"BUT permit us, Sir, at the same Time, without offending the Modesty which so eminently distinguishes and adorns Your Character, to express the yet greater Pleasure we enjoy in beholding Your Royal Highness possessed of every Virtue and Accomplishment which we had Reason to presage from the Excellence of Your Genius, and the Goodness of your Disposition.

"WHEN we consider Your Royal Highness's exemplary Piety, Your dutiful Deportment towards the King, Your respectful Affection for Your august Mother, Your early Knowledge of the Constitution and true Interests of these Kingdoms, and Your Solicitude for the Happiness and Prosperity of the People, we form the most agreeable Prospects, and reflect with Gratitude on the Wisdom and Attention that have been employed to cultivate these noble Sentiments in Your Princely Breast.

"MAY they more and more endear Your Royal Highness to His Majesty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher Sphere, in preserving the Religious and Civil Rights, happily entrusted to the Protection of His Majesty's illustrious House."

To which His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I Return you My hearty Thanks for this Mark of your Duty to the King, and Attention to Me. You may always depend upon My warmest Wishes for the Prosperity of this great City, and for whatever can in the least promote the Trade and Manufactures of My native Country."

They afterwards waited on Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, with the following Address.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

"THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, warmed with the most dutiful Affection for His Majesty, and with Gratitude to Your Royal Highness for the early and repeated Marks of Your Regard, humbly beg Leave to compliment Your Royal Highness on the Happiness of seeing Your illustrious Son the Prince of Wales arrived at His Age of Twenty-one Years, endowed with every noble Quality which maternal Fondness could hope, or a free People wish, in the Heir Apparent to the Crown.

"THESE, Madam, are the Fruits, these the glorious Reward of Your Royal Highness's pious Instructions and Example.

"BY having thus laid the Foundation of our future Happiness and Prosperity, Your Royal Highness has secured the Blessings of the present Age, and a Name of distinguished Honour in the future Annals of Great-Britain."

To which Her Royal Highness was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I Return You many Thanks for Your most obliging Compliment; My utmost Ambition has ever been to see My Son answer the Expectation of His Country; if I have succeeded in that, all my Wishes are compleated."

Hague, May 1. The new instructions of the 21st of April, sent to our ministers at London, run thus:

"Gentlemen, Affairs are become more interesting to the Republic, since your departure. The court of France, on one side, hath informed us that Prince Ferdinand, commander in chief of the combined army in Germany, hath formed a design to make a hostile invasion into the territory of this state, and seize Nimeguen for a place of arms. This fact hath been told to Mr. de Berkenrode, our ambassador at the court of France, by the Duke de Choiseuil; and the Count d'Affry hath delivered into our hands proofs of it. Such conduct in the leaders of the King of Great Britain's army renders all his Britannick Majesty's assurances of friendship and good will suspicious and doubtful; and ought to put us on our guard. On the other hand, the news of the confiscation of the America, Captain Ferret----The good of the public requiring that even the smallest difficulty, which might retard the course of your negotiations should be foreseen, we command you to make the strongest remonstrances to his Majesty the King of Great Britain on the design of the combined army to invade in a hostile manner the territory of the state, and seize one of our principal fortresses, at the very time that his Britannick Majesty is giving us the strongest assurances of his readiness to restore the good harmony that subsisted between him and the republic. Shew the absurdity of such a conduct, and the little reliance we can place on the most solemn promises of his Britannick Majesty.

"As to the condemnation of the ship America, as her owners at Amsterdam have wrote to us complaining bitterly of it, endeavour to prevent the condemnation of the rest. Explain yourselves clearly, and tell his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his ministers, that the confirmation of the sentence of the 26th of February, would preclude all further negociation, because their High Mightinesses could not avoid the granting of that protection which they owe to their subjects. Tell them with what reluctance they would take such a step; and that nothing could seem to them so hard as to be obliged to come to such extremities with Great Britain; with whom the Republic would wish to be able to live in good harmony. Sum up in few words the grievances which their High Mightinesses have suffered since the commencement of the war; and mention what they have done to put a stop to the evil; and to preserve that good understanding which is so necessary between the two nations. We repeat it again, Gentlemen: Employ every method you shall think proper, to restore good harmony with Great Britain; but, above all, endeavour to save those vessels which were trading in a legal manner, conformable to the treaty of 1674."

Translation of the secret Instructions given by the States General to M. de Calmette, their Minister to the Court of Denmark.

"The Republic is in a terrible crisis. Threatened on one side by the vicinity of foreign armies, who have already violated the neutrality of her territories; and surrounded on the other by an infinite number of English ships of war and privateers, who stop her vessels, of which there is a considerable number in the ports of England, and of the other settlements of that Crown, she knoweth not to whom to apply for prevention of the calamities that assail her on every side. The unjust and fatal sentence passed in England on the 26th of February, compleats our distress.

"We are desirous to ward it off, and to prevent our total ruin, by putting ourselves in a good state of defence. But what can we do alone? To prevent such calamities, and secure our tranquility, a Potentate must be found, whose forces, joined to ours, may be capable of making an impression by sea and by land. The last of these articles gives us less trouble than the former. Besides the repeated assurances of the belligerant powers, that the neutrality of our territory shall not be violated, we can of ourselves remedy this inconveniency, by a proper augmentation of our land forces. As we are determined to keep on the defensive, that point would easily be accomplished. Our chief care and solicitude is about our navigation. The maritime force of England is on a respectable footing; and it would be difficult for us to put ourselves in a good condition of ourselves. We therefore expresly recommend to you to sound the Court of Copenhagen, as soon as you arrive in Denmark, and to endeavour to discover their sentiments with regard to the present affairs. If his Majesty the King of Denmark's manner of thinking be opposite to ours; that is, if that Monarch be wholly devoted to England, which we can scarce think, when we reflect on all that has passed, you, M. de la Calmette, will not fail to employ your good offices to operate a change in his sentiments. You will set forth, in true colours, the behaviour of the English towards neutral vessels, and make a just and faithful representation of their manner of acting. If you have the good fortune to succeed, you will insinuate, that the Republic of the United Provinces is reduced to a lamentable condition; and you will intimate, by degrees, her sincere and ardent desire to strengthen herself, by a defensive alliance with a Neutral Power, whose vessels have been equally molested with ours. You will magnify the advantages of such an alliance as much as possible; and, as we count much upon your zeal and capacity, we refer ourselves to you, and pray the Almighty to take you into His holy guard and protection; reserving to ourselves to send you the necessary instructions to bring this affair, if you shall be so successful, to a happy issue."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Leipsic, to his friend in Holland.

"Oh my friend, how happy is your lot! Providence has placed you in a spot where you may with ease and safety enjoy the sweets of your labour; here all is in confusion; no man can call what he has his own; surrounded by numerous armies, exposed to the fury of a licentious soldiery; unable to assist our friends, and having every thing to dread from our enemies, our case is truly deplorable; taxed by friends and foes beyond our abilities; threatened with military execution for not doing impossible things; friends, relations, and countrymen, butchered daily before our eyes; no safety at home, and no security in flight, if that were practicable. How long, Great God! wilt thou please to punish this infatuated country with the dreadful scourge of war? Fathers armed against their sons, sons against their fathers, and brothers against brothers; unanimous but in one thing, the destruction of their country. If the description is shocking to you, what must it be to me, who have the reality hourly before my eyes? What a dreadful tale must we tell children yet unborn; how paint the miseries of a civil war? See, my friend, the mischiefs arising from the ambition of a few men; Ministers sporting with their masters whims, and the repose of millions sacrificed to the caprices of a few; a few inches of territory the object of debate, and millions laid waste to obtain that end: the shadow pursued, and the substance neglected.

"Whoever conquers, a few only can be made happy, and thousands miserable; detested fruit of conquests, that cannot be obtained without the ruin of thousands. Was it for this that God gave understanding beyond the brute? Do they wage destructive war against each other, destroy their fellow creatures without provocation; when hunger or lust assails, then indeed they spill blood; but man, without this wretched excuse, destroys his kind. Take warning, my friend, by our calamities. I can add no more.-----Heaven give us peace!"

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, April 28, 1759.

"It is known to all Europe, that I have provided for all the officers who are my prisoners of war, as well Swedes as French and Austrians, and lately for the Russians, the best accommodation, and every conveniency, having, for that end, permitted them to pass the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheless, as some of them have grossly abused the liberty given them, by keeping up illicit correspondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cause all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which must not be confounded with the fortress of that name, from which it is intirely separate, and where they will enjoy the same ease as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly observed. This is a resolution no body can blame. I am sufficiently authorised in it by the law of nations, and by the example of the powers who are leagued against me; the court of Vienna having never suffered any of my officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna, and the court of Russia having sent some of them even to Casan. However, as my enemies let slip no opportunity of blackening my most innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reasons for making this alteration with regard to the officers who are my prisoners, &c."

New-Castle, May 19. We are told that twelve ships of war, several of them of the line, will be stationed along the coast this summer, between Cromer and the Firth of Forth; and that they have orders not to stay above 24 hours in any harbour, but to repeat signals to protect the trade, &c. every day.

Galway, May 25. The Adventure frigate, Capt. Moore, brought in here this evening a French privateer of 26 guns. The French had 26 men killed in the engagement, and on board the frigate one man lost a Leg.

Madrid, May 1. The King continues much in the ſame condition as he has been for three weeks paſt; and, according to his phyſicians, he may hold out a good while.

Stockholm, May 15. The Royal ſquadron deſigned to join the Ruſſian fleet in the Baltick, purſuant to the Convention of March 2 laſt, will conſiſt of five ſhips of the line, one of 74, one of 64, one of 60, one of 54, and one of 50 guns, beſides four frigates, one of 40, and three of 30 guns, all under the command of Vice Admiral Lagerbielke.

Francfort, on the Oder, May 14. A body of Ruſſians, amounting to about 10,000, have been for ſome days in the Palatinate of Poſnania, from which parties have made excurſions to the frontiers of Sileſia. It is ſuppoſed the Ruſſians intent is to penetrate into that province with the main body of their army, tho' we are not very uneaſy on that head, as we have at Glogau a body of 15,000 Pruſſians, which may be reinforced from the King's army.

Hamburgh, May 18. All our letters from Mecklenburgh agree that the Pruſſians have intirely evacuated that dutchy, and that on their retiring from Roſtock, they took with them the greateſt part of the artillery they found there.

Paris, May 18. The court has ſent orders to Toulon to haſten the armament, and at the ſame time to pay all that remains due to the ſhips companies. Six ſhips of the line are already got into the road of that harbour, and will be followed in a few days by ſeveral other men of war and frigates.

Head Quarters at Duſſeldorp, May 14. All our different corps are in motion. Eighteen battalions and 24 ſquadrons of our beſt troops are marching forward, but whether to reinforce M. de Broglio, or to go before us into Weſtphalia, we cannot tell.

From the Head Quarters of Marſhal Contades's army at Mulheim, May 20. Our head quarters will ſoon be removed from hence to Hachenbourgh. The camp of Arcen was raiſed before it was well formed, and we have left on the Lower Rhine 25,000 men. The other corps are alſo in motion. To ſupply the place of the regiments that return to France to recruit, ſeveral others are coming from thence.

The quantity of artillery that the Marſhal has demanded, ſeems to indicate that ſome important ſieges will be undertaken; but as there are none in Weſtphalia that require ſuch preparations, it is thought the army of Marſhal Contades, and that of the Duke de Broglio, will march towards Saxony both at the ſame time, and act in concert.

Hague, May 22. Letters from the French army on the Lower Rhine, received yeſterday, adviſe, that the Duke de Broglio was recalled, notwithſtanding all that the Duke de Choiſeuil had done to oppoſe it.

St. JOHN's in ANTIGUA, *July* 25.

The Speedwell Bomb, ſent Expreſs from England, arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 33 Days; having touched at Guadaloupe to leave her Diſpatches for the Commander in Chief there; but thoſe for the Commodore ſhe carried down to St. Kitts, where the Commodore arrived on Sunday, with the homeward bound Ships from Barbados. By this Expreſs we are informed that the Woolwich Man of War, which carried home the Account of the Surrender of Guadaloupe, had but Twenty odd Days Paſſage: That a Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed on the Occaſion, mentioning the great Importance and Value of the Acquiſition; and that the Articles of Capitulation were greatly approved of in England. And by this Expreſs we alſo hear, that at the Time ſhe left England the brave Captain Tyrrell was ready to put to Sea with a conſiderable Armament; but its Deſtination Time can only reveal.

A Letter of Marque Ship from Dublin and Fyall brought in a ſmall French Privateer on Saturday laſt.

Captain Coſgrove in a Snow from Guadaloupe with Sugars, run aſhore on the Warrington on Sunday laſt, and the Veſſel and the greateſt Part of the Cargoe are loſt.

Many Veſſels have been lately taken by the Enemy near Guadaloupe, and French Privateers begin to appear again to Windward of this Iſland in Sight of Land, and off Barbuda.

Baſſeterre (in St. Chriſtophers) *July* 18.

His Majeſty's Ship Emerald, Captain Cornwall, brought into the Road of Baſſeterre, on Monday laſt, a French Privateer, called the Poſtillion, and two other Prize Sloops.

July 21. A Flag of Truce arrived Yeſterday at Baſſeterre from Martinico, which ſhe left on Tueſday laſt. According to the Accounts of the People who came in her, Engliſh Veſſels are carried every Day into St. Pierre's, and the Priſoners are very ill treated. They ſay that the French Squadron was gone to the Cape, and that the Floriſſant and a Frigate were the only Men of War left at Martinico.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

Captain Coomes arrived at Marblehead laſt Thurſday, in 40 *Days from Liſbon; ſince which we hear, that on his Paſſage,* 15 *Leagues off Halifax, he ſpoke with Captain Trefery, in a Halifax Cruizer, who informed him, that he had juſt before parted with a Snow and a Schooner from the River, which informed him that Quebec was in the Hands of the Engliſh, which we impatiently wait to hear a Confirmation of.*

Extract of a Letter from LISBON, June 29, 1759.

"I have talked with four Dane Captains juſt come from Havre-de-Grace, who ſay, the French have 6 or 7000 Carpenters from all Parts of France, building 200 flat bottomed Boats, which will carry 500 Men each, with a large Cannon at each End.---Thoſe for the Horſe Guards are ſo contrived as to mount under the Deck, and ride out at one End on a Stage, and ſo land. They are 70 Feet long, 24 wide, and draw 2 Feet Water.---They ſay the French have 24 Sail of the Line at Breſt, and are to be joined by more from other Parts in France.---With this Armament, they talk very hard of making a Deſcent upon England, with 100,000 Men.---The Spaniards have a Number of Men of War out.---The Armies are in Motion on all Sides in Germany; but no general Battle as yet; but it is ſoon expected there will be."

Extract of a Letter from ISLE COUDRE, July 10.

"We have had no Veſſel from Boſton ſince we arrived in the River:---Our Fleet and Army are very healthy and in high Spirits; General Wolfe is landed on the South Side of Quebec, and is erecting Batteries there, oppoſite the City, and our Ships are cannonading the ſame, and I imagine by this Time they are all warmly engaged:---Admiral Durell, in the Princeſs Amelia, and the Royal William, of 80 Guns each, will go from hence the firſt fair Wind:---Admiral Saunders, who now has his Flag on board the Stirling Caſtle, is in the Baſon, within a League of the City, with eight Sail of the Line; Admiral Holmes, with his Flag on board the Captain (the Dublin having loſt her Boltſprit) is ſailed from hence with three Sail of the Line, to join Admiral Saunders in the Baſon:---This is a very fine Country, ſettled on each Side the River, and is a very good Climate, almoſt equal to New-England.---The Lizard Frigate, on the 6th Inſt. brought in here a French Privateer of 18 Guns from Breſt, which had a Packet on board, but threw it over before ſhe was taken; ſhe is ſaid to be a very good Prize.---We have ten Sail of the Line at this Place, which is diſtant from Quebec about 18 Leagues."

The Publick REJOICINGS in Town this Day, on Account of the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms in the Reduction of Ticonderoga, Niagara, and Crown-Point, by the Troops under the Command of the victorious GENERAL AMHERST, are now beginning.---A Number of People have been employed in making Fire-Works, &c. which will be played off this Evening, when there will be a handſome Illumination.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 20.

Journal of the Siege of Niagara, tranſlated from the French.

July 6, 1759.

ABOUT Seven at Night a Soldier, who was hunting, came with all Diligence to acquaint Monſieur Pouchot, that he had diſcovered, at the Entrance of the Wood, a Party of Savages, and that they had even fired on ſome other Hunters. Monſieur Pouchot immediately ſent Mr. Selviert, Captain in the Regiment of Rouſſillon, at the Head of one Piquet, a Dozen Canadian Voluntiers preceded them, and on their coming to the Edge of the Woods, a Number of Indians fired upon them, which they returned, and were obliged to retire: They took Meſſieurs Furnace and Aloque, Interpreters of the Iroquois, two Canadians, and two other Gentlemen. They made another Diſcharge and retired. Monſieur Pouchot fired ſome Cannon upon them. Monſieur Selviert lay all Night, with 100 Men, in the Demylune, and the reſt of the Garriſon was under Arms on the Ramparts till Midnight.

Saturday, 7th July. We perceived 7 Barges on the Lake, a League and a Half Diſtance from the Fort; we judged by that it was the Engliſh come to beſiege us: Monſieur Pouchot ordered the General to be beat, and employed all Hands to work on the Batteries, to erect Embraſures, all being En Barbet before. He immediately diſpatched a Courier to Monſieur Chevert, to give him Notice of what happened; he alſo ſent out Monſieur Laforce, Captain of the Schooner Iroquoiſe, to deſtroy the Engliſh Barges where he could find them. All that Day ſeveral Savages ſhewed themſelves on the Edge of the Deſarts. Monſieur Laforce fired ſeveral Cannon Shot at them; and perceived they were working at an Entrenchment at the Little Swamp, which is a League and a Half from the Fort. The Guards this Night as the Night before.

Sunday, 8th July. The Schooner continued to cruize and fire on the Engliſh Camp. About 9 in the Morning an Engliſh Officer brought a Letter from Brigadier Prideaux, to Monſieur Pouchot, to ſummons him, propoſing him all Advantages and good Treatment; all which he very politely refuſed, and even ſeemed to be unwilling to receive the Engliſh General's Letter. The Remainder of this Day the Engliſh made no Motions.

Tueſday 10th. At 2 o'Clock all our Men were on the Ramparts, and at Day-break we perceived they had opened their Trenches, at the Entrance of the Wilderneſs, at about 300 Toiſes from the Fort; we made a very hot Fire upon them all Day. M. Chabourt arrived with the Garriſon of the Little Fort, and ſeven or eight Savage Iroquoiſe and Miſſagoes. Monſieur Pouchot went to palliſade the Ditches: The Service as uſual, only the Addition of two Officers to lie in the covered Way. About 11 o'Clock at Night Orders were given to make all the Piquets fire from the covered Way, to hinder the Workmen of the Enemy. M. Laforce ſent his Boat on Shore for Monſieur Pouchot's Orders.

Wedneſday, 11th July. The Works continue on both Sides. At Noon a Party of about 15 Men, Soldiers and Militia, went very nigh the Trenches of the Enemy, and perceived them ſally out between 4 and 500, who came towards them at a quick Pace, but they were ſtopped by our Cannon. They began on the other Side of the Swamp, which is to the Left of their Trench, another about twenty Yards; and at 5 o'Clock they began to play two Granadoe Royal Mortars. At 6 o'Clock two Savages of the Five Nations, who were invited by one Cayendeſſie, of their Nation, came to ſpeak to M. Pouchot; the Firing ceaſed on both Sides during this Parly. At ten o'Clock we began to fire again, and then we found the Engliſh had 8 Mortars.

Night between the 11th and 12th. The Enemy ran their Parallel from their firſt Trench to the Lake Side, where it ſeemed they intended to eſtabliſh a Battery. At two in the Afternoon, four Chiefs of the Five Nations came to us on Parole, and ſaid they were going to retire to Belle Famille. The Enemy wrought the reſt of that Day, and perfected their Night's Work. M. Laforce had Orders to proceed to Frontenac, and to return immediately: In the Night between the 12th and 13th they fired many Bombs: I went with 30 Men to obſerve where the Enemy wrought.

Friday, 13th July. A Canoe arrived from Monſieur de Ville, to hear how we ſtood at this Poſt (or rather for the Canada Poſt.)

The Enemy threw a great many Bombs all this Day, and continued to work to perfect their Trenches: We fired a great many Cannon Shot. Many of their Savages croſſed the River, and deſired to ſpeak with us; there were but two of thoſe Nations with us. I went out with five Voluntiers, to act as the Night before. The Enemy fired no Bombs 'till about Midnight.

Saturday, 14th July. At Day-break we found they had prolong'd their Trenches to the Lake Side, in Spite of the great Fire from our Cannon and Muſquetry, during the Night, and perfected it during the Day Time; they have placed four Mortars, and thrown many Bombs. All our Garriſon lay in the covered Way, and on the Ramparts.

Sunday, 15th July. In the Morning we perceived they had finiſh'd their Works begun the Night before: During the Night they threw about 30 Bombs; the reſt of the Day and Night they threw a great many, but did not incommode us in any Shape.

Monday, 16th July. At Dawn of Day we ſpied, about half a League off, two Barges, at which we diſcharged ſome Cannon, on which they retired: In the Courſe of the Day they continued to throw ſome Bombs. They have already diſabled us about 20 Men. All our Men lie on Beaver, or in their Clothes, and armed. We do what we can to incommode them with our Cannon.

Tueſday, 17th July. Until ſix this Morning we had a thick Fog, ſo that we could not diſcern the Works of the Enemy; but it clearing a little up, we ſaw they had raiſed a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars on the other Side of the River; they began to fire about 7 A. M. and M. Pouchot placed all the Guns he could againſt them: The Fire was briſk on both Sides all Day, they ſeemed moſt inclined to batter the Houſe where the Commandant lodges. The Service as uſual for the Night.

Wedneſday, 18th July. There was as great Firing on the preceding Day; we had one Soldier diſmembered, and 4 wounded by their Bombs.

Thurſday, 19th July. At the Dawn of Day we found the Enemy had begun a Parallel about 80 Yards long in Front of the Fort. The Fire was very great on both Sides. At 2 P. M. arrived the Schooner Iroquoiſe, from Frontenac, and laid a-breaſt of the Fort, waiting for a Calm, not being able to get in, the Enemy having a Battery on the other Side of the River. Monſieur Pouchot will have the Boat on Shore as ſoon as the Wind falls.

Friday 20th. The Engliſh have made a third Parallel, toward the Lake; they are To-day about 160 Yards from the Fort: They cannot have worked quietly at the Sappe, having had a great Fire of Muſquetry all Night long, which they were obliged to bear. During the Day they made a great Firing with their Mortars, and they perfected their Works begun the Night of the 19th to the 20th. We had one Man killed, and four wounded. The Fire of the Muſquetry was very hot on both Sides till Eleven at Night, when the Enemy left off, and we continued ours all Night. Two Canoes were ſent on board the Schooner, who are to go to Montreal and Tironto.

Saturday 21ſt. During the Night the Enemy made a fourth Parallel, which is about 90 Yards from the Fort, in which it appears they will erect a Battery for a Breach in the Flag Baſtion. They have hardly fired any Cannon or Bombs in the Day, which gives Room to think they are tranſporting their Cannon and Artillery from their old Battery to their new one. The Service as uſual.

Their Battery on the other Side, fired but little in the Day. The Schooner went off to ſee two Canoes over to Tironto, one of which is to ſet out to Montreal, and from thence ſhe is to cruize off Oſwego, to try to ſtop the Enemy's Convoys when on their Way. The Company of Voluntiers are always to paſs the Night in the covered Way.

Sunday 22d. All the Night was a ſtrong Conflict on both Sides. We had one Man killed by them and by our own Cannon. We fired almoſt all our Cannon with Cartridges. They worked in the Night to perfect all their Works begun the Night before. The Enemy began to fire red hot Balls in the Night; they alſo fired Fire-Poles. All Day they continued at Work to eſtabliſh their Batteries. They fired as uſual, Bombs and Cannon. The Service as uſual for the Night of the 22d and 23d. They worked hard to perfect their Batteries, being ardently ſuſtained by their Muſquetry.

Monday 23d. We added two Pieces of Cannon to the Baſtion of the Lake, to oppoſe thoſe of the Enemy's Side. At 8 A. M. four Savages brought a Letter from Monſieur Aubrey to Monſieur Pouchot, by which we learn, that he was arrived at the great Iſland, before the little Fort, at the Head of 2500 Men, half French, and half Savages: Monſieur Pouchot immediately ſent back four Savages with the Anſwer to M. Aubrey's Letter, informing him of the Enemy's Situation. Theſe Savages, before they came in, ſpoke to the Five Nations, and gave them five Belts to engage them to retire from the Enemy: They ſaw Part of the Enemy's Camp, and told us the firſt or ſecond in Command was killed by one of our Bullets, and two of their Guns broken, and one Mortar: We have Room to hope, that with ſuch Succours we may oblige the Enemy to raiſe the Siege, with the Loſs of Men, and as they take up much Ground, they muſt be beat, not being able to rally quick enough.

At 2 P. M. They unmaſked another Battery of -- Pieces of Cannon, three of which were 18 Pounders, the others 12 and 6. They began with a briſk Fire, which continued two Hours, then ſlackened: About Five P. M. we ſaw a Barge go over to Belle Famille, on the other Side of the River, and ſome Motions made there: One of the four Savages which went off this Morning, returned his Porcelain (i. e. Wampum) he had nothing new. The Service of the Night as uſual. We worked hard to place two Pieces, 12 Pounders, on the Middle of the Curtains, to bear upon their Battery.

Tueſday, 24th July. The Enemy began their Fire about 4 o'Clock this Morning, and continued to fire with the ſame Vivacity the reſt of the Day. At 8 A. M. we perceived our Army was approaching, having made ſeveral Diſcharges of Muſquetry at Belle Famille.

At 9 the Fire began on both Sides, and laſted Half an Hour: We wait to know who has the Advantage of thoſe two: At 2 P. M. we heard, by a Savage, that our Army was routed, and almoſt all made Priſoners, by the Treachery of our Savages: When immediately the Engliſh Army had the Pleaſure to inform us of it, by ſummoning us to ſurrender.

The above, with ſome Letters, were found in an Embraſure, after we were in Poſſeſſion of the Fort; ſince which tranſlated, and the Original given to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, Auguſt 2. 1759.

"General Gage, and his Aid de Camp, left this Place for Niagara, laſt Sunday.----Part of the City of Quebec is burnt by General Wolfe (this from Head Quarters) I hope by this Time we are in Poſſeſſion of it."

Camp, at Ticonderoga, Auguſt 2. 1759.

"The French retired from Crown-Point to St. John's at the End of the Lake.---Our next Movement will be to St. John's, from which acroſs to Montreal, is but 15 Miles.---We hear Quebec is two Thirds deſtroyed by General Wolfe."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 6.

"I congratulate you on the extraordinary Succeſs of our Armies at Ticonderoga, Niagara and Crown-Point, which Places are (through God's Bleſſing) in Poſſeſſion of our Troops. Ticonderoga and Crown-Point the Enemy abandoned. Niagara they defended bravely, in Expectation of a Reinforcement from Venango, which came the Day they ſurrendered, and made a bold Attack upon our Army. It is ſaid all the Indians, except the brave Mohawks, ſtood Neuter the firſt Onſet the Enemy made, to ſee, it is thought, which Way the Scale would turn; for I believe it was imprinted in their Minds the French were invincible. As ſoon as they found to the contrary, and that the French gave Way, it is ſaid but a Yard of Ground, they fell on them like ſo many Butchers, with their Tomahawks and long Knives, hooping and ſhouting, as if Heaven and Earth were coming together, and kill'd Abundance of the Enemy; the Number of Priſoners exceed 700. Whether the Barbarities at Fort William Henry and Ohio, has influenced any of our Troops to encourage the Savages is uncertain; but ſure it is, that moſt of the French that came from Venango are Encouragers of ſuch Cruelties, and I hope at this Time they have Satisfaction.

Extract of another Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 8.

"A new Fort is immediately to be conſtructed near the Place where Crown Point formerly ſtood. It is exceeding good Land about it. Our People have found three large Fields of green Peaſe, which was ſufficient for the whole Army two Days, and are looking out for more."

Extract of a third Letter from Albany, dated Aug. 12.

"By an Expreſs arrived this Day from Crown Point, we learn, that Lieut. Hamilton, of the Royal, with ſome other Officers, and a few Indians, were gone upon a Scout, and intended to proceed as far as Quebec. This Day arrived here from Schenectady about 640 French Priſoners, amongſt which are about 12 Officers, and as many Women: The Men look well; and in particular the late Governor of Niagara, is a ſoldierly looking Man. Eight French Priſoners, and 4 Yorkers, were drowned at Schenectady by the Sinking of a Scow."

Letters from Albany, by laſt Thurſday's Mail, ſay, That General AMHERST *is making all poſſible Preparations to proceed to St. John's, and will be ready in a few Days, having ordered a ſufficient Number of Men to garriſon the conquered Forts, &c.---That the Fort at Ticonderoga is eſteemed by our Engineers to be the ſtrongeſt and neateſt in America, being founded on a Rock, the Ditch round it dug in a Rock, and the Caſemates made in a Rock alſo.---And that Capt. Jacobs, who was ſome Time ago taken, upon a Scouting-Party, and carried to Crown-Point, eſcaped from the Enemy in the Confuſion of their Retreat from that Place, and is returned to our Camp.*

Since our laſt ſeven Sloops arrived here from Albany, with about 640 French Priſoners, Officers included, being the whole of the Garriſon of Niagara: Among the Officers are, Monſ. Pouchot, who was Commander in Chief of the Fort, and Monſ. Villars, both Captains, and Knights of the Order of St. Lewis: There are ten other Officers, one of which is the famous Monſ. Jonce or, a very noted Man among the Seneca Indians, and whoſe Father was the firſt that hoiſted French Colours in that Country: His Brother, alſo a Priſoner, is now here, and has been very humane to many Engliſhmen, having purchaſed ſeveral of them from the Savages. Monſ. Larmenau, with two Privates, made their Eſcape near Fort Harkamer, and are ſuppoſed to be gone to Canada.

The Officers and Men in general, both Canadians and Regulars, look well, and do not appear as if they had fed for ſome Time on Horſe-Fleſh; on the contrary they are very robuſt, fat, and ſpry-looking Men.

Among the Priſoners taken the Day the Fort ſurrendered, is the infamous Monſieur Morang, who commanded at Monongahela when General Baddock was defeated, where ſo many of our brave Countrymen were cruelly maſſacred, not one of the Wounded being ever heard of ſince, of which there were many Hundreds: However we hear the Mohawks inſiſt on having their Share of all the Priſoners taken in the Party that he commanded.

There were ſeveral Engliſh Priſoners found in the Fort at Niagara, when it ſurrendered, among which were the following, viz. John Peter, who was taken the 23d of May laſt in Company with Robinſon and Bell (who were left among the Indians) that belonged to Captain Bullet's Company of Virginians, on their Way to Fort Ligonier from Ray's Town. Margaret Painter, taken 18 Months ſince, in Pennſylvania Government. Edward Hoſkins, taken 10 Years ſince, on the Borders of New-England. Nathaniel Sullivan, taken at Potowmack, in Virginia, the 25th of September laſt. Iſabel Stockton, a Dutch Girl, taken October 1, 1757, at Wincheſter. Chriſtopher and Michael Franks, Brothers, born at Tulpehoken, County of Berks, in Pennſylvania. John M'Daniel, taken the 12th of July, 1758, near Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. Molly Heyſham, taken four Years ſince at the Blue-Mountain; ſhe was twice condemned by the Indians to be burnt, but ranſomed by her Maſter. Alſo two or three young Children, Names unknown, whoſe Parents were killed by the Indians when taken.

Many of the above Priſoners have been at Niagara, one or two Years paſt, and had their Liberty to walk about, as the Captives made to the Southward muſt paſs that Way in their Rout to Canada: They ſay that they had an Account there of Quebec being inveſted by General Wolfe, that Monſieur Monicalm was there, but did not command, as Monſieur Vaudreuil was Generaliſſimo of all the Troops in Canada.

Saturday laſt arrived the Privateer Sloop Catharine, Captain Kennedy, from an unſucceſsful Cruize; who about a week ago met the Privateer Ship Royal Hunter, of this Port, then going to South-Carolina to heave down.

By a Liſt of the Fleet in the River St. Lawrence, under the Command of Admiral Saunders, it appears, that we have on the Expedition againſt Quebec 25 Ships of the Line, from 90 to 50 Guns; 13 Frigates, from 36 to 20 Guns; two Bomb Ships, 18 Guns each; 3 Fire-ſhips, and 4 Sloops. In all 47 Sail.

Yeſterday Captain Ooldfield arrived here from Rhode Iſland, which Place he left laſt Friday Afternoon: A Gentleman there writes on the Back of his Letter to his Correſpondent here, dated the 17th, "We have juſt now an Account that Quebec is actually taken."

Captain Oldfield ſays, That juſt as he came away, Colonel Hubbard came into Town from Boſton, and informed, That they were rejoicing there for the taking of Quebec when he left it.

The 29th of July laſt, General AMHERST appointed as a Day of PUBLICK THANKSGIVING throughout his whole Army.

Monday laſt Capt. Jones arrived here in 31 Days from the Muſqueto Shore, by whom we are informed, that the Engliſh People, who fled from the Bay of Honduras ſome Time ago, for Fear of the Spaniards, had all returned back, their Apprehenſions being ill grounded.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, Auguſt 10, 1759.

"Captain Kennedy, with a few Indians, has taken in Hand to go from hence, thro' the Woods, to Quebec. They went off Yeſterday, and in their Way going down the Side of the Lake, they ſaw two Sloops and a Schooner about 20 Miles from this Place, one of the Sloops carrying 24 Guns; whereupon Capt. Kennedy immediately ſent one of his Men back to inform General Amherſt thereof; and the General upon receiving this Advice, directly ordered Gage's Light Infantry, Rogers's Rangers, and a Company of Grenadiers off, to ſeek the Enemy, in Whale Boats, one of the Reddoes, and 3 Row-Galleys. This Morning another Reddoe went off, and 300 Men more; but we have not heard any Thing from the firſt Diviſion yet."

Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters at Crown-Point, dated the 12th Inſtant.

"*Two Hundred of General Gage's, one Company of Grenadiers, a Detachment of Light Infantry, and* 100 *Rangers, went Yeſterday up the Lake: They had three Pieces of Cannon with them, which they were forced to ſend back, the Wind blowing hard againſt them; however a* 12 *Pounder was ſent after them in the Evening, &c.*

General Amherſt, according to the lateſt Accounts that could be received from Crown-Point, ſtill continued at that Place, and was forwarding the Works of the new Fort with all imaginable Expedition. But it was ſaid he ſoon intended to ſet off from thence to attack St. John's.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 23.

On Wedneſday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meet here, by Summons from his Honour the GOVERNOR.

Our laſt Accounts from Pittſburgh, dated the Fifth Inſtant, are as follow, viz. That the French at Venango were in the utmoſt Conſternation, on Account of the News received from Niagara: That though they had not heard of the Engliſh being in Poſſeſſion of the Fort, yet they expected it every Moment, as the Commanding Officer at Niagara had ſent Letters, by ſome Indians, to the Commander at Preſque Iſle, informing him, that he ſhould be obliged to deliver up the Place in a few Days; and as Sir William Johnſon had threatened to croſs the Lakes with the Six Nations, and cut off the Settlements at D'Etroit, he deſired him to forward an Expreſs to that Place, with Orders for all the Women and Children, with their Effects, to be removed to the Head of Scioto, that they might be ready, upon the firſt Notice of the Six Nations croſſing the Lakes, to go to their Settlements down the Miſſiſippi.------ That 45 Indians arrived at Pittſburgh that Day; amongſt which were two Delawares, ſent from Tuſkarawas, to acquaint our Commander there, that 40 Indians, of the Twightwee and Kuſkuſky Nations, were on their Way to that Fort, ſent by their Chiefs to learn in what Manner the Peace was ſettled between us and the Weſtern Indians, that they might know how to act, who might be expected to arrive in two Days. And that moſt of the French Officers, that were on the River Ohio, are either killed or made Priſoners at Niagara, particularly the Blind Captain (called ſo by the Indians, from his being blind of one Eye) who commanded at Venango, killed; and one Neverville, a great Partiſan, who uſed to go frequently with the Indians againſt the Frontier Settlements of Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, alſo killed.

Since our laſt the Privateer Knowles, Capt. Campbell, of this Port, arrived here from a Cruize; in which he took two Dutch Schooners from the Cape, laden with white Sugar, ſome Indigo, Coffee, &c. and ſent them to Jamaica. He was alſo concerned with a Georgia Privateer, in the taking of a Spaniſh Veſſel, with French Property on board, which was carried in there, and condemned.

*** *The Gentleman who agreed with Mr.* Dunlap *for an Impreſſion of* Love's PROPHECIES, *is deſired to ſend for his Copies.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sarah, Daniel Burgeſs, from St. Kitts.
Schooner Hodiah, James Delap, from Boſton.
Ship Harriſon, John Woodward, from Barbados.
Schooner Hazard, James Yard, from St. Kitts.
Schooner Victory, Thomas Crandon, from Boſton.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, from Rh. Iſland.
Ship Cumberland, Joſeph Druett, from Louiſbourg.
Schooner Pitt, Thomas Strange, from Antigua.
Snow Prince George, Joſeph Blake, from Ditto.
Schooner Rebecca, Robert Johnſon, from Ditto.
Ship Franklin, Mungo Davidſon, from Ditto.
Sloop Little Parr, Nathaniel Scott, from St. Martins.
Schooner Pretty Betſey, John Stirrup, from Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Swan, James Hewitt, for Piſcataqua.
Sloop Mary Ann, Joſeph Richards, for St. Kitts.
Sloop Martha and Mary, John Burch, for Antigua.
Sloop Frances and Sarah, John M'Kinney, for Jamaica.
Snow Sally, Alexander Adams, for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig King of Pruſſia, John Brown, to Jamaica.
Sloop Nancy and Becky, Samuel Ball, jun. to S. Carolina.
Brig John and Thomas, Thomas Roach, to Newfoundland.
Sloop Suſannah, Andrew Langworthy, to Rh. Iſland.
Schooner Swan, James Hewitt, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Hanover, James Fox, to New-York.
Sloop Greenwich, John Prudden, to Tortola.
Sloop Little John, Ebenezer Stocker, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Free Maſon, Edward Murphy, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Endeavour, Nathaniel Shiverick, to Boſton.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by *W. Dunlap*,

THE Knowledge of Salvation precious in the Hour of Death, prov'd in a Sermon, occaſion'd by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *James Harvey*. By *W. Romaine*, A. M. The *Seventh Edition*.

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Twenty-fourth Inſtant, will be preſented,*

The BEGGAR's OPERA:

Capt. *M'Heath*, Mr. *Harman*; *Peachum*, Mr. *Tomlinſon*; *Lockit*, Mr. *Scott*; *Mat of the Mint*, Mr. *Reed*; *Beggar*, Mr. *Morris*; *Player*, Mr. *Douglaſs*; *Jemmy Twitcher*, Mr. *Allyn*; *Harry Paddington*, Mr. *Horne*; *Filch*, Mr. *A. Hallam*. Mrs. *Peachum*, Mrs. *Harman*; *Polly*, Mrs. *Love*; *Lucy*, Mrs. *Harman*; Mrs. *Coaxer*, Mrs. *Douglaſs*; Mrs. *Slammekin*, Mrs. *Tomlinſon*.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called

LETHE, *or* ÆSOP *in the Shades*.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wedneſdays *and* Fridays.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1759.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the firſt Day of September next, under the Court-Houſe, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Parcel of Summer and Fall Deer Skins, with a Quantity of Furrs; among which is a Coice Parcel of Beaver, to be ſold in Lots of about thirty Pounds each.

By Order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

To be SOLD, by

FRANCIS *and* RELFE,

In Second-ſtreet, near the Engliſh Church,

CHoice Madeira Wines, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, beſt Engliſh Cordage, ſuch as Cables and Shroud Hawſers, of different Sizes.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to Tench Francis and John Relfe, are deſired to make immediate Payment, as the Partnerſhip of Francis and Relfe is commenced, and Mr. Francis is going Home directly.

RUN away from Samuel Coles, the 29th Day of July laſt, in Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, a Negroe Fellow named Foode, a ſtout able Fellow, about five Feet eight or ten Inches high, can talk Dutch well; had on, when he went away, a new felt Hat, a check Shirt, Thickſet Jacket and Breeches, white Thread Stockings, and new Pumps; he is about five or ſix and Twenty Years of Age, is apt to ſtutter, if he ſpeaks in Haſte, has a Scar on his Right Shin. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, paid by SAMUEL COLES.

N. B. The ſaid Fellow was ſeen at Olen. ⊕

THERE is at the Plantation of Joſeph Morriſon, in Drummore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a ſmall black Horſe, about twelve Hands high, has a Star and Snip, paces and trotts, is about 5 Years old, has neither Brand nor Ear mark that can be obſerved. The Owner, by applying to the Subſcriber, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take him away. JOSEPH MORRISON. ♔

To be ſold by ISRAEL PEMBERTON

THE Houſe and Lot, late of *William Hinton, deceaſed, being the Corner of Pine and Fourth-ſtreets. The Houſe is about* 16 *Feet Front, three Stories high, and has a Kitchen and Waſh-houſe joining to it. There is alſo a large Barn, Stable and Well, and a thriving Orchard on the ſaid Lot, which is* 183 *Feet Front on Fourth-ſtreet, and* 198 *Feet on Pine-ſtreet.*

Likewiſe another Lot, to the Weſtward of the Houſe, being 183 *Feet Front on Fifth-ſtreet, and* 198 *Feet deep. The Whole is ſubject to the Widow's Right of Dower, being one Half of the Income or Rent, during her Life.*

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing about 50 *Acres ſituate in Oxford* 6 *Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on Delaware River, with* 5 *Acres of Marſh Meadow, being beautifully ſituate for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a good Dwelling-houſe. The Title indiſputable. For Terms, enquire of Elizabeth or Thomas Jones on the Premiſes.*

[*Tbc.* ¶ 6 *W.*]

To be SOLD by

GEORGE CAMPBELL,

In Walnut-ſtreet, three Doors below Second-ſtreet.

YARD-wide Iriſh linen and Hollands, 7 8 ditto, chints, calliconcs, cottons, broad checks, yard-wide and 7 8 ditto, cambricks, flowered and ſpotted lawns, muſlins, long-lawns, gawze, a variety of ſilk and gauze handkerchiefs, bordered kenting ditto, a fine collection of ribbons, black and watered Taffeties, black and white perſians, black ſattins and peelings, men and womens cotton and thread ſtockings, beſt worſted and knit ribbed ditto, ſilk hats, ſattin and taffety bonnets, capuchins, ſtocking patterns for breeches, ivory and bone fans, ivory combs, ſilvered watch chains, ſilver and locket ſleeve-buttons, Pinchbeck and ſilver ſeals, with a large aſſortment of hard-ware, womens cotton and thread mitts, glazed and waſhed ditto, thread tapes, bobin, ferret, worſted bindings, ſtriped hollands, black velvets, cardinals, ſhort cloaks, cotton ſhapes for waiſtcoats, black laces and gimps, ſilk, gauze, plain gauze, doe tablecloths, Ruſſia huckabacks, clouting, diaper, dimities, fuſtians, thickſets, caſſimancoes, durants, Iriſh cambletts, ſilk cambletts, doe ſilk laces, broad and narrow white laces, ſilk mitts, Dreſden tapes for wriſtbands, and a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc. 2 M. ♔

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1759.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of Ground, ſituate and being in Second-ſtreet, between the Houſes of Michael Hillegas and Lewis Thomas, containing in Breadth, on the ſaid Street, 20 Feet, and in Depth 120 Feet, ſubject to a Groundrent of Forty Shillings Sterling. For further Particulars, enquire of

⊕ THOMAS MEYER.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, out of a Paſture near Philadelphia, a large likely ſorrel Horſe, no Brand or Ear mark, has a ſmall Blaze in his Face, and Snip on his Noſe, paces and hand-gallops well, ſix Years old, newly ſhod before, about 15 Hands high, a remarkable Lump on his Neck near his Withers, about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Hickory Nut, and has been galled with the Gears on the Withers, which has made white Hairs grow thereabouts. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Owner may have his Horſe, and the Thief be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Horſe only, paid by * WILLIAM HENDERSON.

For BARBADOS,

The SHIP HARRISON, JOHN WOODWARD Commander,

Mounts ten Carriage Guns, and completely fitted with Small-Arms; two Thirds of her Cargoe being ready to take in, ſhe will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to FRANCIS and RELFE, or ſaid Commander, on board, at Tun-Wharff.

For Freight, either to ANTIGUA, or GUADALOUPE,

The Schooner PITT, THOMAS STRANGE, MASTER.

For Terms, apply to DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

N. B. The Schooner will be ready in a few Days to receive a Cargoe, and will ſail with all Expedition.

To be ſold by ſaid ROBERDEAU, ſix Carriage, and a few Swivel Guns.

For Savanna Le Mar, or Kingſton in Jamaica.

The SHIP CUMBERLAND, JOSEPH DRUETT, COMMANDER,

A Letter of Marque, mounting twelve Carriage Guns, ſix pounders, and Men anſwerable, and will ſail with all convenient Speed, having excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to PHILIP BENEZET, or the Commander on board ſaid Ship.

For LONDON,

The SHIP PHILADELPHIA PACKET, RICHARD BUDDEN COMMANDER,

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, great Part of her Cargo being already engaged, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, JOHN HEAD, and PHILIP BENEZET, or the Commander on board ſaid Ship.

To be SOLD,

TWO Tracts of Land, one containing 82 *Acres, or thereabouts,* 25 *Acres cleared, the reſt well timbered. The other containing* 170 *Acres,* 70 *Acres cleared; the Remainder well timbered, with a Stone Houſe and Orchard, good Water, extraordinary Lime Stone, a new Lime Kiln, ſituate in Whitemarſh, Philadelphia County. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Lands, may know the Terms, by applying to* BENJAMIN LANCASTER, *living on the Premiſes.* ⊕

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

STrayed or ſtolen, on the 8th Inſtant, at Night, out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, living in Lancaſter, a black pacing Horſe, four Years old, 16 Hands high, has a Star, and two Glaſs Eyes, and is ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo as the Owner may have him again, ſhall have forty Shillings Reward; or if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured, Five Pounds for both, paid by JOHN HECHTSHWEILER. ¶

Carliſle, Auguſt 2, 1759.

WHereas I have, in a former News Paper, advertiſed a certain John Dunbar as a Deſerter from my Company; and repugnant thereto, Meſſieurs James and M'Mechen, Magiſtrates for the County of New Caſtle, hath ſince, in the Papers of the 19th of July laſt, certified that my Procedure againſt ſaid Dunbar was falſe and groundleſs.

I do further advertiſe, that whoever takes up ſaid Dunbar, and brings him to Carliſle or ſecures him, ſo as to be delivered up to the Corps to whom he doth belong, ſhall have Six Pounds Reward, paid by the Subſcriber; and, for the further Satisfaction of the Publick, and to ſhew the perverſe Judgment of the above named Magiſtrates, the Depoſition of Donald Cameron, Voluntier in my Company (by whom the ſaid Dunbar was inliſted) is hereunto annexed. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Captain in the Pennſylvania Regiment. ¶

Cumberland County, ſſ.

DONALD AMERON, Cadet in Captain James Armſtrong's Company, maketh Oath upon the Holy Evangeliſts, and ſaith; That he, this Deponent, did, ſome Time in May laſt, inliſt John Dunbar, by giving the ſaid John Dunbar Two Dollars, in His Majeſty's Name, to ſerve in Captain James Armſtrong's Company, which he very willingly took, and held for a Quarter of an Hour in his Hand; but, on Conſideration, this Deponent took the ſaid Dollars on his ſaying he would go as Voluntier, and not inliſt at all, and that this Deponent might believe him, and that if he would not go as a Voluntier, he acknowledged he was inliſted as a common Soldier. Next Morning came to this Deponent, in an inſolent Manner, and bid Defiance to the ſaid Captain and this Deponent; for he ſaid he did not value either. About a Week afterwards this Deponent, at the Requeſt of the ſaid Captain, went to James M'Mechen, Eſq; who confirmed the ſaid Inliſtment (which ſaid James M'Mechen was one of the Magiſtrates who ſince vindicated the ſaid Dunbar from being inliſted) and this Deponent ſaith, that Captain James Armſtrong advertiſed the ſaid Dunbar as a Deſerter; but that he the ſaid John Dunbar living by, or with, one of them Magiſtrates, James M'Mechen, Eſq; or Thomas James, Eſq; they now conceal or protect the ſaid John Dunbar. DONALD CAMERON.

Sworn before me, one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the aforeſaid County, this Second Day of Auguſt, 1759.

FRANCIS WEST.

FOUND lately, an old Will, a Copy of a Search Warrant, and ſome Money, &c. wrapped up together in a Paper. The Owner, deſcribing the Will, &c. may have them again (paying the Charge of this Advertiſement) by applying to David Hall, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet.

Cohanſie, Aug. 15, 1759.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about the latter End of March laſt came to Simon Sparks's Ferry, at Glouceſter, a ſlender Man, his Complexion a little ſandy, who ſaid, he was come for a large Kegg of Jamaica Spirit for John Hall, Tavern keeper at Cohanſie Bridge, which the ſaid Sparks delivered himſelf into his Waggon; and as the Spirit has not been carried to the ſaid Hall, but thought to be imbezzled; or that ſome Accident has happened to the Waggon, by which the Kegg might be ſtove, and the Spirit loſt; if the latter, ſaid Sparks hereby promiſes to bear one Half of the Loſs with the Perſon that had it; but if carried off, as there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect it is, any Perſon informing him where it was carried, ſhall receive Five Dollars Reward, from

JOHN HALL.

ALL Perſons indebted to Thomas Preſton, of this City, Merchant, are deſired immediately to come and pay the ſame to the Subſcribers, who are fully impowered to receive them, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further Notice. *John Reynell, John Kidd, David M'Murtrie.*

To be SOLD,

TWO Brick Tenements, or Dwelling houſes, in Front 33 Feet 10 Inches, and in Depth 20 Feet; a four Foot Alley lying between them; alſo a Kitchen, 31 Feet in Length by 14 Feet in Depth, and a Slaughter-houſe and Stable, 20 Feet by 24 Feet, with a good Well. Alſo the Lot of Land on Part whereof the Buildings aforeſaid are erected, containing in Breadth 100 Feet, and in Depth 360 Feet, ſituate on the South Side of Cedar-ſtreet, being the ſouthermoſt Street of the City of Philadelphia; ſubject to the yearly Rent-charge of Five Pounds Sterling. The Premiſes are in an open, pleaſant, and wholſome Air, commodious for a Dairy-man or a Butcher. Title thereto is indiſputable, and, upon Payment of one Third of the Purchaſe Money, a reaſonable Time will be given for the other two Thirds, paying Intereſt, and giving Security if required. For Terms of Sale, apply to *John Reily*, Conveyancer, in Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Monmouth County, Eaſt New Jerſey, A Dutch Servant Woman, named Hannah Dorothy Scouſs, thick-ſet, full faced, fair Complexion, very much Pock-mark'd, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on when ſhe went away, A homeſpun ſtriped Woollen Jacket and Petticoat, two homeſpun Aprons, one Linen, the other Tow, but no Shoes nor Stockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in Philadelphia Goal, or any Goal in New-Jerſey, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JAMES SEXTON.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted in or about Philadelphia.

WHereas Ann Evans, the Wife of Daniel Evans, late of Lampeter, Lancaſter County, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, this is to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date. And all Perſons are forbid to harbour or entertain her, as they may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs.

Auguſt 15, 1759. DANIEL EVANS. §

STolen or went adrift from Trenton Landing, about the 20th of May, A Battoe, about 17 Feet long, rows with two Pair of Swivel Oars, and is painted with Spaniſh Brown in the Inſide, and the Outſides turpentined, and the Bottom is done over with Pitch; ſhe has a Rudder; and has an Iron Strap goes up her Stem, and a Chain that is faſtened with Iron Cleaves about Halfway up the Stem, ſhe has Pine Strips goes along the Inſide for the Seats to lodge on, and in the firſt there is a Hole for a Maſt. Whoever has got ſaid Battoe, and will bring or ſend her to Trenton Landing Place, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by me Joſiah Appleton, jun. at Trenton. § 5s. Tbetf.

For NEWFOUNDLAND and LISBON,

The SHIP DELAHANTY, Capt. SPRING,

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to William Griffitts, or ſaid Commander on board, at Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

For LIVERPOOL directly,

The BRIG PATIENCE, JOSEPH BOWMAN COMMANDER,

Will ſail in about two Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, or ſaid Commander on board, now lying at Edgar's Wharff.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of Berks County.

Gentlemen,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, I addreſs myſelf to you in this publick Manner for your Votes and Intereſt at the ſame Election, which will be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, *Your very humble Servant,*

‡ GEORGE REDD.

CAme to the Plantation of Joſeph Lion, in Donegall, A bay Horſe, with a Slit in one Ear, about 12 or 13 Hands high, one white Foot, and has a Saddle Mark. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying reaſonable Charges, may have him again. ¶ JOSEPH LYON.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, ſituated in North-Wales Township, Philadelphia County, containing 200 Acres of good Land, one Half thereof cleared, whereof there is about 10 or 12 Acres of Meadow, with a conſtant Stream of Water running through the ſame, and about 15 or 20 Acres more may be made; the Wood Land is well timbered. There is on the ſaid Plantation a good new Stone Houſe, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms on a Floor, with a convenient Kitchen, Cellar, and Spring houſe under the ſame, good Barn and Stables, with 3 good bearing Orchards. The ſaid Place is very conveniently ſituated, being within about 3 Miles of four Merchant Mills, and within 17 of Philadelphia, and very ſuitable for either Store or Tavern, or any other publick Buſineſs, by Reaſon of 3 publick Roads meeting on the ſaid Premiſes, near the Stone Milk-houſe. For Terms of Sale enquire of Evan Evans, living on the ſaid Premiſes. ¶ 1 W.

This Day is publiſhed (to be continued monthly)

The NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

Numb. XIX. For the Month of JULY, 1759.

THIS Number contains, 1. The Hiſtory of North America continued. 2. An authentic Account of the Expedition againſt Quebec, in 1711. 3. An Account of Mount Ætna, with the Deſtruction of Catania. 4. The Production of a large Iſland out of the Sea. 5. The impartial Politician. 6. The Examination, Confeſſion, Sentence and Execution of Francis Ravaillac. 7. The occaſional Writer. 8. Select Quotations continued. 9. A Letter from a young Lady to her Correſpondent. 10. Againſt the Abuſe of the married State. 11. The Hiſtory of the Marquis de Creſſy. 12. Sir Charles Sedley's ſpeech. 13. A particular Account of the Battle of Carillon. 14 Poetical Eſſays. 15. The Hiſtorical Chronicle. 16. Meteorological Obſervations. 17. Naval Engagements.-------- rinted and ſold by James Parker, at Woodbridge in New Jerſey; where complete Setts may be had from the Beginning, or any ſingle Number. Sold alſo by Samuel Parker, in New York; and by Thomas Coombe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

MATTHIAS M'COMBE,

Trunk-maker, at the Lower-end of Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MAKES and ſells all Manner of Trunks, flat travelling Trunks, with a Drawer in them, Portmantua Trunks, Hat Caſes, and double and ſingle Fiddle Caſes, alſo travelling Periwig Boxes and canteens, which he ſells at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

N. B. He gives the beſt Prices for Seal and Horſe Skins. ⊕

RUN away from Dumfries, on Potomack River, in March laſt, a Mulattoe Man Slave, named Dick, Country born, about 35 Years of Age, a well made ſlim Fellow, very active, is much addicted to Liquor, and when drunk ſtammers in his Speech. He is by Trade a Wheel wright, and ſo much of a Smith as to ſhoe the Wheels he makes; he is alſo a good Cooper, Houſe-carpenter and Sawyer; he has likewiſe been employed frequently by Water, and is therefore a tollerable Sailor. Since he has run away he has been ſeen on board ſeveral Ship in Rappahannock River, and was once apprehended, but made his Eſcape by ſwimming on Shore from the Veſſel.---He has been out-law'd. Whoever ſecures him in ſome Goal, ſo as he may be delivered to me at Dumfries, ſhall have Forty ſhillings Reward of

ALLAN MACRAE. ‡

To be SOLD by

THEOPHILUS GARDNER,

At his Store, in Front-ſtreet, next Door to Samuel Sanſom's, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A VARIETY of MERCHANDIZE, at the loweſt Rates.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, at Wilmington, the 5th of this Inſt. at Night, A large well-built roan or light Iron grey Gelding, his Head, Mane, Legs and Tail almoſt black, the Fore-part of his Mane apt to hang on the near Side, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, ſtraight back'd, was very fat when taken away, a natural Pacer, travels large, and, if put on faſter than a common Travel, ſhifts, is apt, when warmed with riding, to toſs up his Head, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, ſhod before, the fore Parts of his Shoes ſteel'd; the Hair of his near Feet lately chafed with Hopples; 8 Years old, and about 14 Hands and a Half high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and ſecures the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and ſends Word to the Subſcriber, or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward; or for the Horſe alone Three Pounds, with reaſonable Charges, paid by

JAMES LEA. ‡

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Maſter, A noted prime Sailer, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns, ſix and four Pounders, with twelve Swivels, and completely fitted with Cloſe Quarters. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or ſaid Commander.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The FARMER's COMPANION: Containing

I. DIrections how to ſet off any one, or every one, of the Points of the Compaſs, or any one of the Degrees, even in a ſtrange Place, without any Inſtrument of any Kind, ſo eaſily apprehended, that a Man of the leaſt Ingenuity, with a ſmall ſhare of Learning, may be directed in a few Minutes, how to ſet off one or two Courſes ſo True as to Correct the Compaſs.

II. How to tell the true Diſtance to, or from, any one, or ſeveral, Object or Objects; and the true Diſtance they are from one another, without any Inſtrument.

III. How to make a Circle or Circumference divide itſelf into Points or Degrees,

IV. How, with the Dividers only, to prick off 6 or 8, or more, Courſes, before one Line be drawn.

V. How to make a Square to run Land without any Compaſs.

VI. How with Pen, Ink and Paper only, to lay out every Point on the Compaſs true.

VII. A ſure and certain Method for ſetting Clocks and Watches, without any Regard to the Time of the Year, or Latitude of the Place.

With ſeveral other uſeful Problems, too tedious to be inſerted in theſe Propoſals.

By ABRAHAM MILTON, Inſpector at Cheſter-Town.

WHEREAS the Author to the FARMER's COMPANION, did apply to me to prove the Setting of Courſes, but my Compaſs not being at home, I ſhewed him a certain Tree, that I had ſeveral Times tried, and well knew the Courſe to the ſaid Tree, and he, with only a Splinter or two, told the true Courſe to the ſaid Tree. W. HYNSON.

And alſo, That by Appointment, we the Subſcribers being met together, in Order to prove the ſame, and he with us, went into an Old-Field, and with only a few Splinters ſet off ten Courſes in about ten Minutes, and afterwards we tried them by the Compaſs, and not one of them varied in the leaſt.

And for Platting there were ſix Courſes writ down, that ſplit the Degrees every Courſe, and he, with the Dividers, without the Uſe of the Scale, pricked them off without drawing any Line; and when we tried it, it proved exactly true. WM. HYNSON, JOS. WICKES N. RICKETS.

WHEREAS the Author to the FARMER's COMPANION applied to me, by Reaſon that I kept Inſtruments, and for fear of Mortality, that the Invention might not be loſt: This is therefore to Certify, that I have found the Work to be exactly true, not by one Triel only, but by different Trials, which fully ſatisfies me it is a true and exact Method for the aforegoing Obſervations. ARTHUR MILLER.

CONDITIONS.

THAT at the Time of Subſcribing, each Subſcriber pay Five Shillings, and Two and Six Pence at the Delivery.

That as ſoon as a ſufficient Number are ſubſcribed for, the Cuts will be got ready, and the Piece ſent to the Preſs, and be Printed on a good Paper and Letter, with all poſſible Diſpatch.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in, by Thomas and William Ringgold, Merchants, in Cheſter-Town. Solomon Wright, Attorney at Law, in Queen-Ann's County. Richard Greſham, Merchant, at the Head of Gray's Inn-Creek. James Loutitt, Merchant, at Turner's Creek. William Raſin, Merchant, at George-Town. Edward Drugan, Merchant, at Steele Pone, in Kent County. John Kinnard, Rider from Cheſter to Philadelphia. And at the Printing Office in Annapolis.

Cheſter, ſſ.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral Duties thereon next Court, to be held at Cheſter the 28th Day of Auguſt; for which Service I ſhall attend the firſt three Days at the Houſe of Aubrey Bevan, and expect they will not fail of Punctuality therein; likewiſe to make their Entries, and return their Certificates, as the Law directs. CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Collector.

N. B. As the annual Deſtruction of the Money raiſed by the Exciſe is near, I expect the Retailers will provide ſuch as will anſwer the End to burn according to Law. ¶

Frederick-Town, Maryland.

THESE are to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies and others, that have Occaſion to travel the Road from the Northward down the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, that the Subſcriber has again opened her own Houſe in Frederick Town, at Saſſafras Ferry, for a Tavern; where ſhe hopes her Friends will be pleaſed to continue their Favours, and they may depend on genteel Entertainment, and good Uſage, from their very humble Servant, SARAH FLYNN.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN OFFICE, do hereby give Notice to all the Mortgagors now in Arrears to the ſaid OFFICE, that they do forthwith diſcharge or renew their ſaid Mortgages reſpectively, in Purſuance of the Act of ASSEMBLY lately paſſed for that Purpoſe.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addreſſes to you for the Sheriff's Office, are ſuch Teſtimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my ſincereſt Thanks for thoſe that are paſt, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Diſcharge of the Office which I hold at preſent, and to ſollicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the ſame Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend,* SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FEEEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was ſo happy as to be favoured with a conſiderable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the laſt Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your moſt obliged humble Servant,* JOSEPH REDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

August 30, 1759. NUMB. 1601.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1759.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR publishing *the following Remarks on the Inconsistency of the present prevailing pernicious Diversion with the Doctrine and Precepts of the Gospel, collected from* Law's Treatise on Christian Perfection, *will oblige many of your Readers, may prove useful to others, especially the more Thoughtful of those who are now inconsiderately led into the Temptation, and can be of no Disservice to any. For more full, clear, and undeniable Arguments, to demonstrate that the Entertainment of the Stage is corrupt and sinful, contrary to the whole Nature of Christian Piety, and constantly to be avoided by all sincere Christians, they are referred to the Treatise itself.*

"I HAVE shewn, in the foregoing Chapter, that the Reading of Plays, or any other Books of that Kind, is a dangerous and sinful Entertainment, that corrupts our Hearts, and separates the Holy Spirit from us. You will now, perhaps, ask me, if it is unlawful for a Christian to go to the Play-house. I answer, that it is absolutely unlawful; as unlawful as for a Christian to be a Drunkard, or a Glutton, or to curse and swear. We are absolutely forbid all *corrupt Communication*, and for this important Reason, because it grieves and separates the Holy Spirit from us. Is it unlawful, therefore, to have any *corrupt Communication* of our own? And can we think it lawful to go to Places set apart for that Purpose? To give our Money, and hire Persons to corrupt our Hearts with ill Discourses, and inflame all the disorderly Passions of our Nature? We have the Authority of Scripture to affirm, that *evil Communication corrupts good Manners*; and that unedifying Discourses grieves the Holy Spirit.

"Now, the Third Commandment is not more plain and express against *Swearing*, than this Doctrine is plain and positive against going to the Play-house. If you should see a Person, that acknowledges the Third Commandment to be a Divine Prohibition against Swearing, yet going to a House, and giving his Money to Persons, who were there met to curse and swear in fine Language, and invent musical Oaths and Imprecations, would you not think him mad in the highest Degree? Now consider, whether there be a less Degree of Madness in going to the Play-house. You own that God has called you to a great Purity of Conversation; that you are forbid all *foolish Discourse*, and *filthy Jestings*, as expressly as you are forbid Swearing; that you are to let no corrupt Communication proceed out of your Mouth, *but such as is good for the Use of Edifying*; and yet you go to the House set apart for corrupt Communications; you hire Persons to entertain you with all Manner of *Ribbaldry*, *Prophaneness*, *Rant*, and *Impurity* of Discourse; who are to present you with *vile* Thoughts, and *lewd* Imaginations, in fine Language, and to make wicked, vain, and impure Discourse, more lively and affecting, than you could possibly have it in any ill Company. Now, is not this sinning with as high a Hand, and as grossly offending against the plain Doctrines of Scripture, as if you was to give your *Money* to be entertained with musical Oaths and Curses?

"When you see the Players acting with Life and Spirit, Men and Women equally bold in all Instances of Prophaneness, Passion, and Immodesty, I dare say, you never suspect any of them to be Persons of Christian Piety; you cannot, even in your Imagination, join Piety to such Manners, and such a Way of Life.

"Let, therefore, every Man or Woman, that goes to a Play, ask themselves this Question, Whether it suits with their Religion to act the Parts that are there acted? Perhaps they would think this as inconsistent with that Degree of Piety that they profess, as to do the vilest Things. ——But let them consider, that it must be a wicked and unlawful Pleasure, to delight in any Thing that they dare not do themselves. Let them also consider, that they are really acting those Indecencies and Impieties themselves, which they think is the particular Guilt of the Players. For a Person may very justly be said to do that himself which he pays for the doing, and which is done for his Pleasure.

"You must therefore, if you would be consistent with yourself, as much abhor the Thoughts of being at a Play, as of being a Player yourself; for to think that you must forbear the one, and not the other, is as absurd as to suppose that you must be temperate yourself, but may assist, encourage and reward other People for their Intemperance. The Business of a *Player* is prophane, wicked, lewd, and immodest; to be any way, therefore, approving, assisting, or encouraging him in such a Way of Life, is as evidently sinful, as it is sinful to assist and encourage a Man in Stealing, or any other Wickedness.

"When I consider Churches and the Matter of Divine Service, that it consists of holy Readings, Prayers, and Exhortations to Piety, there is reason to think, that the House of God is a natural Means of promoting Piety and Religion, and rendering Men devout, and sensible of their Duty to God. The very Nature of Divine Assemblies, thus carried on, has this direct Tendency. I ask you, whether this is not very plain, that Churches, thus employed, should have this Effect?

"Consider, therefore, the Play-house, and the Matter of the Entertainment there, as it consists of *Love Intrigues*, *blasphemous Passions*, *prophane Discourses*, *lewd Descriptions*, *filthy Jests*, and all the most extravagant Rant of wanton, vile, profligate Persons, of both Sexes, heating and inflaming one another with all the Wantonness of Address, the Immodesty of Motion, and Lewdness of Thought, that Wit can invent; consider, I say, whether it be not plain that a House so employed, is as certainly serving the Cause of Immorality and Vice, as the House of God is serving the Cause of Piety. What is there in Divine Worship to correct and amend the Heart, but what is directly contrary to all that is doing in the Play-house? So that one may, with the same Assurance, affirm, that the Play-house, not only when some very prophane Play is on the Stage, but in its daily, common Entertainment, is as certainly the House of the Devil, as the Church is the House of God. For though the Devil be not professedly worshipped by Hymns, directed to him, yet most that is there sung, is to his Service; he is there obeyed and pleased in as certain a Manner, as God is worshipped and honoured in the Church. For what though Hymns and Adorations are not offered to impure and filthy Deities, yet if Impurity and Filthiness is there the Entertainment, if immodest Songs, prophane Rant, if Lust and Passion entertain the Audience, the Business is the same, and the Assembly does the same Honour to the Devil, though they are not gathered together in the Name of some Heathen God.

"For Impurity and Prophaneness, in the Worshippers of the True God, is as acceptable a Service to the Devil, as Impurity and Prophaneness in any Idolaters; and perhaps a lewd Song, in an Assembly of Christians, gives him greater Delight, than if it had been sung in a Congregation of Heathens.

"A truly religious Person is to love, and fear, and adore God, *with all his Heart, and with all his Soul, and with all his Strength*. Now, I ask you, who it is that has this true Love of God? Is it he that delights in Prophaneness at all Times; or is it he that can bear with Prophaneness sometimes; or is it he that abhors and avoids it at all Times, and in all Places? Which of these three hath a Right to be esteemed a true Lover of God? Now, he that goes to a Play at any Time, though he may say that he does not delight in Prophaneness, yet he must own that he can sometimes, and in some Places, bear with Prophaneness. For Prophaneness, of some Kind or other, is in most of our Plays, almost as common as the Name of God in Scripture. But I will suppose it were only now and then, and that no Prophaneness, either of Thought or Expression, happened above twice or thrice in an Entertainment; yet this is Prophaneness, and he that can bear with so much, that can seek the Entertainment as a Pleasure, must acknowledge, that though he does not delight in Prophaneness as such, yet he can bear with it for the Sake of other Delight. Now ask yourself, has not he a truer Love of God, whose Piety will not suffer him to bear with Prophaneness at any Time, or in any Place, or for any Pleasure? Am I not therefore supported by plain Reason, and common Sense, when I affirm, that it is for Want of true Piety, that any People are able to bear the Entertainment of the Stage?

"You see also, that no higher Degree of Piety is required, to fill one with a constant Abhorrence of the Stage, than such a Piety as implies an Abhorrence of Prophaneness at all Times, and in all Places.

"When you are thus pious, when you thus love God, you will have a Piety, a Love of God, that will not suffer you to be at an Entertainment that has any Mixture of Prophaneness. Now, as there must be this manifest Defect in true Piety, before you can bear with the Prophaneness of the Stage; so if you consider every other Part of the Character of a truly religious Man, you will find, that there must be the same Defect run through the Whole of it, before he can be fit for such Diversion.

"Again; it is Part of a truly religious Man to love the Scriptures, and delight in reading them; you say this is your Temper, though you go to Plays. I answer, that it is for Want of a true Love and Delight in the Scriptures, that you are able to relish Plays. You may perhaps so love the Scriptures, that you may think it your Duty to read them, and desire to understand them. But when you once so love the Scriptures, as to love to be like them, to desire that the Spirit and Temper of Scripture may be the one Spirit and Temper of your Life: When, for Instance, you love this Doctrine, *strive to enter in at the straight Gate*; when you are of the same Mind with this Scripture, *be sober, be vigilant, because your Adversary the Devil*, as a roaring Lion, *walketh about seeking whom he may devour*.

"When you are intent upon this Truth, *for we must all appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ, that every one may receive the Things done in his Body*. When this Text has taken Possession of your Heart, *seeing then that all these Things must be dissolved, what manner of Persons ought ye to be in all holy Conversation and Godliness*.

"When you resign up your whole Soul to this Exhortation; *Take my Yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in Heart*. When your Heart can truly bear you Witness to this Doctrine, that you *put on the whole Armour of Christ, that you may be able to stand, that you live by Faith, and not by Sight, pressing after the Prize of your high Calling*. When you thus love and delight in the Scriptures; when you thus enter into its Spirit and Temper, when its Purity is your Purity, its Fears, and Hopes, and Joys, are your Fears, and Hopes, and Joys, you will find yourself one of those, who constantly, and *at all Times*, abominate the Folly, Impertinence, and Prophaneness of the Stage.

"Let me desire you, when you are dressed for a Play, to read over our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount before you go; try whether your Soul is full of the Spirit that is there taught; examine whether you then feel in your Heart, such a Love of the Scripture, as to love those Conditions of Blessedness that are there described, *Blessed are the poor in Spirit, Blessed are they that mourn, Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after Righteousness*. Do you find yourself in these Heights of Holiness? Is your Soul reformed, purified and exalted according to these Doctrines? Or can you imagine that you are conforming yourself to those Doctrines, that you depart from none of them, when you are preparing yourself for a Pleasure, which is the proper Pleasure of the most corrupt and debauched Minds? *Blessed are the pure in Heart, for they shall see God*. Can you think that you are rightly affected with this Doctrine; that you are labouring after this Purity; that you are preparing to see God, when you are going to an Entertainment, to which they ought only to go, who have no Thoughts of seeing God, nor any Desires after that Purity, which prepares us for it?

"It may be, you are too young, too happy, or too busy to be affected with these Reflections; but let me tell you that all will be over, before you are aware, your Day will be spent, and leave you to such a Night, as that which surprized the foolish Virgins. *And at Midnight there was a great Cry made, behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him.* (*Mat.* xxv vi.)

"The last Hour will soon be with you, when you will have nothing to look for, but your Reward in another Life; when you will stand with nothing but Eternity before you, and must begin to be something which will be your State for ever. I can no more reach Heaven with my Hands, than I can describe the Sentiments that you will then have; you will then feel Motions of Heart that you never felt before; all your Thoughts and Reflections will pierce your Soul, in a Manner that you never before experienced; and you will feel the Immortality of your Nature, by the Depth, and piercing Vigour of your Thoughts; you will then know what it is to die; you will then know that you never knew it before, that you never thought worthily of it; but that dying Thoughts are as new and amazing, as that State which follows them.

"Let me, therefore, exhort you, to come prepared to this Time of Trial; to look out for Comfort, whilst the Day is before you; to treasure up such a Fund of good and pious Works, as may make you able to bear that State which cannot be borne without them. Could I any way make you apprehend, how dying Men feel the Want of a pious Life, how they lament Time lost, Health and Strength squandered away in Folly, how they look at Eternity, and what they think of the Rewards of another Life, you would soon find yourself one of those, who desire to live in the highest State of Piety and Perfection, that by this Means you may grow old in Peace, and die in full Hope of eternal Glory."

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR repeated Favours on my publick Addresses to you for the Sheriff's Office, are such Testimonies of your Confidence in me, that I beg Leave to return you my sincerest Thanks for those that are past, to appeal to you for my Integrity in Discharge of the Office which I hold at present, and to sollicit your Votes and further Favour at the two next Elections, for a Continuance in the same Office during the Time allowed by Law, which will confer an additional Obligation on *your already obliged Friend,* SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA;

GENTLEMEN,

AS I was so happy as to be favoured with a considerable Majority of Votes for the Office of Sheriff at the last Election *(for which I return you my hearty Thanks)* it again encourages me to become a Candidate for the said Office at the next Election, and beg a Continuance of your Votes and Interest, which shall meet with every Return of Gratitude in the Power of, *Gentlemen, your most obliged humble Servant,* JOSEPH REDMAN.

Just published, and to be sold by *W. Dunlap*,

THE Knowledge of Salvation precious in the Hour of Death, prov'd in a Sermon, occasion'd by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *James Harvey*. By *W. Romaine*, A. M. The *Seventh Edition*.

*** *The Gentleman who agreed with Mr.* Dunlap *for an Impression of* Love's PROPHECIES, *is desired to send for his Copies.*

This Day is published (to be continued monthly)
The NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
Numb. XIX. For the Month of JULY, 1759.

THIS Number contains, 1. The History of North-America continued. 2. An authentic Account of the Expedition against Quebec, in 1711. 3. An Account of Mount Ætna, with the Destruction of Catania. 4. The Production of a large Island out of the Sea. 5. The impartial Politician. 6. The Examination, Confession, Sentence and Execution of Francis Ravaillac. 7. The occasional Writer. 8. Select Quotations continued. 9. A Letter from a young Lady to her Correspondent. 10. Against the Abuse of the married State. 11. The History of the Marquis de Cressy. 12. Sir Charles Sedley's Speech. 13. A particular Account of the Battle of Carillon. 14 Poetical Essays. 15. The Historical Chronicle. 16. Meteorological Observations. 17. Naval Engagements.——Printed and sold by James Parker, at Woodbridge in New-Jersey; where complete Setts may be had from the Beginning, or any single Number. Sold also by Samuel Parker, in New-York; and by Thomas Coombe, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

By the Leiceſter Packet, Captain Morris, arrived at New-York in five Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Rodney, to Mr. Clevelland, dated on board His Majeſty's Ship Achilles, off Havre de Grace, July 6, 1759.

HIS Majeſty's Ships and Bombs under my Command ſailed from St. Helens in the Morning of the 2d Inſtant, and, with a favourable Wind and moderate Weather, anchored the following Day in the great Road of Havre, where having made a Diſpoſition to put their Lordſhips Orders in Execution, the Bombs proceeded to place themſelves in the narrow Channel of the River leading to Harfleur, it being the moſt proper and only Place to do Execution from. About Seven in the Evening 2 of the Bombs were ſtationed, as were all the reſt early next Morning, and continued to bombard 52 Hours without Intermiſſion, with ſuch Succeſs that the Town was ſeveral Times in Flames, and their Magazine of Stores for the Flat-bottomed Boats burnt, with great Fury, for upwards of 6 Hours, notwithſtanding the continual Efforts of ſeveral Hundred Men to extinguiſh it. Many of the Boats were overturned and damaged by the Exploſion of the Shells.

During the Attack, the Enemy's Troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new Batteries, and throwing up Entrenchments: Their Conſternation was ſo great, that all the Inhabitants forſook the Town.

Notwithſtanding this ſmart Bombardment, I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Damage done us by the Enemy is very inconſiderable, though great Numbers of their Shot and Shells fell and burſt among the Bombs and Boats.

Paris, June 29. M. de Conflans ſet out Yeſterday to take the Command of the Breſt Fleet.

The preſent Armament is certainly very formidable. There are near 50,000 Land Forces, who are to be tranſported in 200 flat bottomed Boats, eſcorted and defended by 25 Ships of the Line, beſides 150 other Boats laden with Warlike Stores and Proviſions for four Months; ſix Bomb Veſſels, and four Fire Ships; and it is thought the Whole will be ready by the 20th of next Month at fartheſt. Notwithſtanding all the Reaſonings of the Publick, it is ſtill uncertain whether the Thing will end in a Deſcent on England, or in ſome Operation of a different Nature.

Paris, June 30. Our Advices from the Eaſt Indies are very favourable; and indeed we have Need of ſome good News, to take off a little of the Bitterneſs of ſuch as we have received from the Weſt-Indies. We have loſt Guadaloupe as unfortunately as the Royal Iſle. Our Diſgraces are brought upon us by Fatalities which have Phyſical Cauſes, and which it behoves the Government to probe to the Bottom.

Demmin, June 19. We have received Advice that the Coſſacks have made an Incurſion near Drambourg, carried off the Cattle, demanded Conbributions as far as Stargard, and committed other Exceſſes. On the contrary, we learnt Yeſterday from a Pruſſian Officer, that the brave General Malakoſiki, at the Head of his Huſſars, had attacked 1000 Coſſacks near Drambourg, ſeveral of whom he killed, took 600 Priſoners, and put the Reſt to Flight. The General, who was all the Time in the Heat of the Action, was wounded.

Hamburgh, June 25. They write from Bohemia, that Marſhal Daun is upon the Point of changing his Situation, the Pruſſian Camp at Landſhut being impregnable, and ſurrounded by 500 Pieces of Cannon; that he is therefore going to penetrate thro' Luſatia into Saxony, and only waits the Return of General Springer, who went to the Ruſſian Army to conſult with the Generals, that they may all act in Concert.

Munſter, June 26. It is aſſured that Prince Ferdinand, who is encamped behind the Ems, between Widenbruck and Newkirken, moſt advantageouſly ſituated by rendering the Roads unpaſſable in ſuch a Manner as to render him inacceſſible, is determined to hazard a Battle. The heavy Baggage and the Hoſpital, which were at Oſnabrug, are removed from thence, and on their March towards Nymbourg. The Prince has promiſed the Inhabitants of Oſnaburg, that tho' they ſhould fall into the Hands of the French, he will not deſtroy the Magazines in the Town.

Utrecht, July 5. *The 29th, at 5 in the Morning, the French Army decamped from the Neighbourhood of Paderborn, marched in 6 Columns to Oſt-Schlangen, and pitched their Tents on the Heaths there, 4 Leagues from Rittberg, where the main Body of the Allies keep their Poſition. M. Contades is ſoon to ſend a conſiderable Body of Forces into the Electorate of Hanover.*

Hanover, June 26. *Fifteen Hundred Men are employed in fortifying Hamelen on the Model of the beſt Fortification in Europe. We are aſſured that the heavy Artillery, and the Hoſpital of our Troops, are removing from Munſter to Oſnabrug; that the Generals of the Allied Army were of Opinion, that all the different Corps, wherever diſperſed, ſhould be re-united, that they might be able to preſent a Front with the Enemy in the open Field. This Re-union, which perhaps is more deſirable than practicable, would at leaſt ſtop the Progreſs of the French, ſince the Army of Prince Ferdinand is reckoned at 75,000 fighting Men, of which 35,000 are Hanoverians, 20,000 Heſſians, 7000 Brunſwickers, 8000 Engliſh, 2600 Pruſſians, and 2400 of the Troops of Euckeburg and Saxe-Gotha.*

Hamburg, June 26. *We hear that a French Detachment hath entered Gottingen; and the Archieves of the Electorate of Hanover are removing from the City of that Name to Stade.*

Ratiſbon, June 28. *The French Miniſter to the Diet has declared, by Order of his Court, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Troops would treat the Country of Heſſe in the ſame Manner the Pruſſians have treated the Dutchies of Saxony and Mecklenbourg, and that Hanover muſt not expect better Uſage.*

Dreſden, June 24. Prince Henry, who had entered Bohemia by Paſsberg, hearing that the March of the 25,000 Auſtrians, who ſeparated from the Army of the Empire, and were to join Marſhal Daun, was countermanded, and that they were to remain in the Circle of Egra till further Orders, His Royal Highneſs thought fit to return to Chimnitz, where His Head Quarters were Yeſterday. General Finck, who, with another Body of Pruſſians, had advanced by Peterſwalde to Toplitz, is alſo returned to our Neighbourhood, for fear of being cut off by a Body of 10 or 12,000 Auſtrians, under the Command of Gen. Genamingen, who occupied ſeveral Poſts in the Frontiers of this Electorate. The Pruſſians have deſtroyed the Auſtrian Magazine at Toplitz.

Francfort, June 30. In Upper Sileſia all the Produce of the Earth have been cut down, and carried off, to deprive the Ruſſians and Auſtrians of all Means of Subſiſtence.

Vienna, June 23. The ill Conduct of Count Fermer has been the Cauſe of that fatal Inactivity which has reſtrained the Valour of our Troops during the laſt ſix Weeks. Nothing can be more vexatious than ſuch a Diſappointment in the Beginning of a Campaign, when we on our Part were ſo readily diſpoſed to act.

Berlin, June 26. *According to the lateſt Accounts from the King's Army, the Motions made for ſome Days in that of M. Daun, gave Ground to think, that finding it impoſſible to penetrate into Sileſia by the County of Glatz, he would endeavour to open a Paſſage to it by the Upper Luſatia, towards which he hath already cauſed a Body of Troops to file off.*

Gen. Dohna, who was to be on the 24th at Meſeritz, has Orders to march directly to the Ruſſians, and give them Battle, before they have Time to enter the King's Territories.

Dreſden, June 27. Letters from the New Marche of Brandenburg import, that the Pruſſian Troops under Count Dohna, and thoſe under General Hulſen, are to join; but that the Corps under General Wobernow ſtill continues in the Neighbourhood of Grand Glogau, that it may ſupport either Count Dohna or the King of Pruſſia, as Occaſion ſhall require. The Ruſſian light Troops have made ſeveral Incurſions into Sileſia; but the main Body of their Army is ſtill near Poſnania, where it is entrenching.

Hague, July 6. By the laſt Accounts, which were of the 1ſt Initant, from the Allied Army in Weſtphalia, it appears, that his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, had changed his Poſition from Rittberg, and that his Head Quarters were on the 30th paſt at Marienfeld, about which Place the Army was encamped. Marſhal de Contades's Camp was between Lipſpring and Oſt-Schlangen. On the Morning of the 1ſt Inſtant, a ſmart Action paſſed between the two Regiments of French Huſſars, Turpin and Berchmy, and five Squadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars, in which the French loſt about a Hundred and Fifty Men killed and taken, and the reſt were diſperſed.

Hamburgh, June 28. General Soltikoff could not arrive in the Ruſſian Army till the 1ſt of July; the Head Quarters were at Frauſtadt; it conſiſts of 60,000 Men; and Count Dohna is advancing directly towards them with 50,000 Men, and has been joined upon his Route by ſeveral ſmall Corps of Poliſh Troops, raiſed by the Partiſans of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Landſberg, upon the Wartha, June 26. The Apprehenſions we were under on Account of the Approach of the Ruſſians are at an End ſince the Arrival of our Army. Count Dohna, after reſting his Troops ſome Time, marched the 22d to attack the Enemy.

From the French Camp at Oſt-Schlangen, July 1. This Moment the Marſhal de Contades received the following agreeable News, that the Duke de Broglio made us Maſters of the Caſtle of Rittberg, a Poſt of the laſt Importance, as it might have annoyed us, and given us great Trouble. Three Hundred Volunteers, led by a Captain of the Regiment of Enghien, performed this brave Exploit. One Hundred and thirty Grenadiers, ten Cavaliers, and a conſiderable Number of ſick Engliſhmen, were made Priſoners there.

Hague, July 10. They write from Sileſia, that the King of Pruſſia is at laſt in Motion; and that on the firſt Advice of his Motion, Count Daun thought proper to retire.

Amſterdam, July 12. As the French advance, the Allies continue to retire. The Troops under General Wangenheim, which, after quitting their advantageous Camp at Dulmen, marched to Munſter, ſoon quitted their Poſition under the Cannon of that Place, to join Prince Ferdinand, who is retired with all his Troops to Oſnabrug. The Troops under M. de Armentiers arrived before Munſter the 8th; the Place was inveſted in Form the Day following. The Garriſon conſiſts of about 300 Men, under General Zaſtrow: The French have already made themſelves Maſters of a Redoubt, and made Priſoners thoſe who defended it. The Duke de Broglio, with the Reſerve, is at Hervorden.

LONDON,

July 7. When Admiral Rodney came before Havre de Grace, it is ſaid he very civilly deſired the Governor to deliver up the flat-bottomed Boats, and upon this Conſideration he would ſpare the Town; but the Governor not daring to comply with this reaſonable Requeſt (as Orders could not be immediately had from Verſailles) the Bombardment began forthwith.

In a private Letter from Havre, dated June 14, we have the following Deſcription of the French flat-bottomed Boats, which are all alike:

"A twelve Pounder, Bow-chaſe; an 18 Ditto, Stern-chaſe; 90 to 100 Feet Keel; 22 to 24 Ditto Beam; one Maſt; a large ſquare Main-ſail; a Jibb-ſail; they are rowed by 18 or 20 Oars, and are each to carry 400 Men. The Gun takes up one Bow, and a Bridge the other, over which the Troops are to march. Thoſe that carry Horſes have the fore Parts of the Boats made to open, when they are to mount, and ride over the Bridge."

Yeſterday NATHANIEL JONES, of the Middle Temple, Eſquire, Barriſter at Law, kiſſed His Majeſty's Hand, on his being appointed Chief Juſtice of New-Jerſey, in America.

July 10. On Sunday Morning Admiral Rodney, with the Fleet under his Command, arrived at Spithead from Havre de Grace. We hear that he has reduced the greateſt Part of the Town of Havre de Grace to Aſhes, and deſtroyed moſt of the flat-bottomed Boats, except thoſe that were dragged out of the Reach of the Bombs; that he has burnt a large Magazine of Wood, and done other conſiderable Damage; and that during the Bombardment they expended 1900 Shells, and 1150 Carcaſſes. His Ships are very much ſhattered, having received a continual Fire from the Batteries and Forts, but happily he loſt very few of his Men.

The Duke and Montague Men of War are ſailed from Plymouth to join Sir Edward Hawke in the Bay.

Captain Pollard, of the Two Siſters, arrived Yeſterday fortnight at Liverpool from Harfleur, where he landed his Cargoe of Tobacco, deſigned for Havre de Grace, the French Court not permitting any Engliſh Veſſels to go into that Port. When he left Harfleur, the Pilot brought him cloſe in with Havre, where he could ſee from the Maſt head, two Men of War on the Stocks, and between 130 and 140 flat-bottomed Boats uncovered, which muſt require a long Time before they could be compleated. He was nine Days on his Paſſage, and left an Engliſh 60 Gun Ship, two Frigates, and two Cutters, cruiſing off the Harbour of Havre.

The Hannibal, Bryſon, from New-York, is arrived at the Orkneys. She is bound to Amſterdam.

July 12. *By the laſt Advices from Prince Ferdinand's Army, it was encamped betwixt Rittberg and Horn, and his Highneſs, it was ſaid, was determined to bring on an Action with the French, before they got Poſſeſſion of Hanover; for which Purpoſe he had called in all his Detachments, and his Army conſiſted of upwards of 50,000 Men.*

The ſame Advices inform us, that Marſhal Contades ſeemed determined to preſs forward; and that while he was endeavouring to force his Paſſage to Hanover by the Way of Paderborn, Marſhal Broglio was attempting the ſame by the Way of Grubenhagen.

Admiral Rodney is certainly going out again on the French Coaſt as ſoon as poſſible, and with him the chief Engineer, the Train of Artillery, and an additional Number of Bombs.

A private Letter, by the Flanders Mail, ſays, that the advanced Guard of Count Dohna's Army has had an Engagement with a large Party of the Ruſſians near Poſna, and that the latter were intirely defeated.

We hear that the Forces and the Militia are ſo ſtationed, in the Counties contiguous to the Sea, that upwards of 50,000 can be got together in a few Days.

It is reported, that in caſe of any Diſturbance from the Enemy, His Majeſty in Perſon will command the Grand Army, which is going to be encamped in ſeveral Corps.

Letters from Poſen, of the 6th paſt, import, that the Pruſſians, under the Generals Dohna and Hulſen, joined the 24th paſt at Meſeritz, in Poland, and were advancing towards the Ruſſians, who were entrenched not far from that Place. A Number of Poles has joined the Pruſſians.

We hear that the Army of the Allies is to be augmented to 80,000 Men, from Pruſſia and Brandenburgh, and that they are to act againſt the French in ſeparate Bodies, but to be at hand to join occaſionally, ſhould a general Engagement enſue; this Syſtem having, it is ſaid, been approved of by His Pruſſian Majeſty.

The brave Captain Gilchriſt is ſo well recovered of his Wounds, that on Friday laſt he was introduced by Lord Anſon to his Majeſty, and had the Honour of kiſſing his Hand, who told him he was a brave Man, and a good Officer, and that he deſerved a much better Fate.

The Number of flat bottomed Boats ſaid to be deſtroyed at Havre-de-Grace, is as follows: Six quite finiſhed, 40 half built, and 83 ribbed.

Several flat bottomed Boats are building in the private Yards round Portſmouth.

Thurſday Admiral Rodney waited on His Majeſty at Kenſington, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Some Letters from Portſmouth ſay, that an extraordinary Number of Hands are employed in repairing the Damage the Bomb Veſſels received before Havre-de-Grace, which, when compleated, are to be joined by ſeveral more to go on another Expedition.

Lord Howe is daily expected at Plymouth from the Bay to take the Command of the Expedition Fleet. Several Ships are ordered to ſail from thence to join Sir Edward Hawke.

Yeſterday ſailed from Portſmouth the Garland Man of War, for New-York and Halifax, with Cloathing for the Troops in North-America; alſo the Levant Man of War with ſome Storeſhips for Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from His Majeſty's Ship Namur, dated June 8, 1759.

"We are cruizing off Toulon, where we have been ever ſince the 10th of May, keeping in the French Fleet. We ſee the French Ships in the Harbour every Day. They are 11 in Number, with their Sails bent, and two others repairing; but we are of Opinion they will not come out while we ſtay here.

"The 6th of this Inſtant we gave Chace to two French Frigates that were going into Toulon, and cut them off from the Harbour, ſo they were obliged to anchor in a ſmall Bay, where the Admiral ordered the Culloden, Conqueror, and Jerſey, in order to deſtroy them; they were ſupported by four Batteries on the Shore, ſo that they found it impracticable, and our Ships, by the Aſſiſtance of the Boats of the Fleet, were got out again, after an Engagement with the Batteries and the two Frigates for an Hour and a Quarter. The Culloden had her Main Yard ſhot away, and fifteen Men killed; the Conqueror had three Men killed; and the Jerſey 9 killed, and two or three more ſince dead of their Wounds. The above three Ships are refitted, and ready for any Service. Thank God the Fleet is healthy, and in good Spirits. We are 13 ſail of the Line; and the two that the French are fitting make them the ſame Number. We are looking at them at about 8 or 9 Miles Diſtance."

A Letter from on board the Fleet, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, dated July 7th, ſays, "We continue to block up their Fleet at Breſt, having a very ſuperior one to the Enemy. They may frequently ſee us in different Lines of Battle, which the Admiral often exerciſes us in. We indeed don't know what to think of the Enemy, ſince they ſuffer the Monmouth, who is entirely cloſe in with the Road, with two or three Frigates, to keep very near their Ships and Forts. We heard that Capt. Duvey had a ſmart Fire with one of their Batteries three Days ago, which he ſoon ſilenced, and brought out a Dutch Ship that was going in. Veſſels are frequently paſſing between the Admiral and him, ſo that we ſuppoſe their Ships are almoſt ready to ſail."

Another Letter from on board the Fleet, dated July 9th, ſays, "Lord Howe, a few Days ſince, went as near to Breſt as he could: He diſcovered 20 Sail of the Line which ſeemed to be ready for Sea; we are 25 Sail of the Line, and ſo much ſuperior to them in every Reſpect, that they will not come out with any Intention to fight us. We ſtood in ſo near Breſt the Day before Yeſterday, that we ſaw the French Ships in the Harbour, but ſtill fear they will not come out.

July 17. A Perſon that was in Havre-de-Grace at the Time of its Bombardment, relates that 240 Houſes, 10 Churches, ten flat bottomed Boats finiſhed, and 30 unfiniſhed, were deſtroyed on that Occaſion.

It is reported that Sir Edward Hawke hath ſent four Men of War after the large outward bound Dutch Fleet, having received Intelligence of their having on board large Quantities of Warlike Stores for the French.

Captain Tyrrell is getting ready the Foudroyant with all Speed.

By a Cutter arrived on Saturday Night, there is Advice that the French have laid an Embargo on all Shipping in their Ports.

Cowes, July 11. Wind W. On the 9th ſailed through without ſtopping, a Fleet of Ships under Convoy of two Frigates, bound for the Weſt-Indies and New-York.

Deal, July 12. Wind S. W. Came down the Stark, Nevland, for Philadelphia.

Portſmouth, July 11. *Admiral Rodney brought in with him two Dutch Ships, taken off Havre, laden with Oars, Waſte coat Boards, and Lead, all which were deſigned for the Uſe of the flat bottomed Boats in the Port of Havre de Grace. When the Admiral came from Havre, he left Captain Gray in the Chicheſter, as Commodore, with 4 Sail beſides, and Cutters; one of which arrived Yeſterday from Captain Wilkes with an Account of their having taken three Ships more, laden with the ſame Commodities.*

July 13. *An Officer that was out upon the late Expedition on the French Coaſt, writes thus to his Brother: "It is impoſſible for us to tell what Damage was done at Havre-de-Grace*

Best possible image.

every thing, soon after the Bombardment began, being obscured from our Sight by Smoke and Flames; but certain we are, it must be very great, as they were in Flames for more than 48 Hours, in one Part or other."

Gosport, July 11. *The Bombs are ordered to get in new Mortars, and to be repaired with the utmost Expedition. It is generally believed they are designed to pay another Visit to the Coast of France.*

NEW-YORK, *August 27.*

Extract of a Letter from the Westward.

"I am surprized at your having heard nothing hardly of General WOLFE: He is in Possession of the Island of Orleans, and entrenched before Quebec; and his Soldiers have been ravaging and burning the Country for 50 Miles round it at Times. He waits for the nearer Approach of General AMHERST; throws now and then a few Bombs for Diversion into the City, one of which fired their Cathedral and burnt it down. And it is reported, that he has sent the Governor of Canada Word, that he will have him alive or dead before he quits the Place, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated the 12th Inst.

"I would have wrote to you on our taking Possession, without Opposition, of Crown-Point, but the Express went off without my having Time to write. All I have to say, is, That the Fort, tho' so much talked of, is a Place of no great Strength, and the Enemy judged wisely to burn and abandon it; for if they had staid, it would not held us 12 Hour's Siege.---As to the Situation, it is in Summer very agreeable, being almost surrounded by Lake-Champlain; but I dare say, it will be excessive cold in Winter. The Soil about it is pretty good, and the French had some few Settlements round, but deserted them before our Arrival. We are busy at present building a very strong Fort, but not in the former Stuation, tho' just by it: It is to be a regular Pentagon, with three Out-works, sufficient to contain One Thousand Men in Winter, and more in case of Necessity. Our moving depends on General Wolfe's Success: By the last Accounts from him, he was safely landed, and had invested Quebec. All the Particulars I as yet hear are, That 3000 Men from the Town sallied out on the 48th Regiment, and Fraser's Highlanders, in their Trenches; but were beat back, after an obstinate Engagement.---One of our Indians, and one of Rogers's Rangers, are gone by Land with Dispatches for General Wolfe, for which the Indian is to have one Hundred Guineas.

"P. S. Captain Kennedy, of Gage's Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Hamilton of the Royal, with five Indians, are gone by Land with Dispatches for General Wolfe. There is also a Scout of 20 Men gone to St. John's, for a Prisoner. There are 200 Provincials gone to cut a Way to No. IV. at the Head of Connecticut River. This Road will be very useful for the New-England Provincials to go home. As also to supply the Fort with fresh Provisions. No. IV. is not above 60 or 70 Miles from Crown-Point."

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated August 17.

"Two Days ago a Flag of Truce arrived here from M. Montcalm, to the General; after having proposed to make an Exchange of Prisoners, he informed him, That General Wolfe landed the 12th of July on the other Side of the River St. Lawrence, where he had built Batteries; from whence he threw Bombs, Carcases, and red hot Shot into the Town, which he seemed determined to burn and destroy. Monsr. Montcalm's Letter was dated the 30th of July, from his Camp at Beauport. The two Armies were near each other; and it could not be long before they would come to Blows: That M. Montcalm was encamped in an intrenched Camp, three Miles from Quebec, with his Rear towards the River St. Charles, over which there were several Bridges, which General Wolfe will be obliged to pass. General Wolfe's Army is landed a little lower down, at the same Side of the River St. Lawrence, where they are making Preparations to chase Montcalm from his Camp, from whence he will retire to the Heights round Quebec. A Deserter from the Regiment of Languedoc, came Yesterday and joined us; he made his Escape the Day before, from one of their armed Vessels. He tells us that Monsr. Bullimack is encamped with 3000 Men on the Isle Denoix, near the End of this Lake. The Enemy continues cruizing about 20 Miles from us.

Tuesday last the Captains Tuder and Tatem arrived here from St. Martins in 16 Days: They sailed in Company with ten other Vessels bound to the Northward, and left the like Number behind, that would be ready to sail from thence in 8 Days: They both say, That Capt. Tyrell is not expected in the West-Indies before the Month of November.

Friday Morning last arrived here from Albany 31 French Prisoners, being Part of 1500 Men that were dispatched from Venango to the Relief of Niagara: Among the Officers are the following, viz.

Chevalier Villar, Commander in Chief of the above Party; he also commanded the Out-Guard at Fort-Du-Quesne, and the Party that attacked Major Grant; Monsieur De Lamotte, Major, and Monsieur De Quendre, Colonel, both of the Militia; Monsieur Moran, the noted Indian Commander; he commanded the Detachment of 250 Men that attacked Loyalhanning; but denies being in the Engagement against Braddock, and declares he never saw Fort-Du-Quesne. And Monsieurs Montigny, De Regenligny, and Aubrey.

Came down at the same Time from Niagara, where they had been Prisoners, David Barry, 60 Years of Age, taken 14 Years ago; and George Akes, Blacksmith, taken on the Frontiers of New-England.

Saturday last Captain Swan, of this Port, arrived here from New-Providence: On the 20th Instant he was chased by a Brig of 16 Guns, which he imagined was a French Privateer; but a Ship to Leeward being in Sight, the Brig stood away for her, by which Means Capt. Swan got off.

Captain Hunter, in a Schooner from Philadelphia, is arrived at Monto-Christi.

Many Letters brought by the Packet, mention the great Armaments that are preparing in the different Ports of France, in order to make a Descent on England; and that the Militia, in general, through England, have declared their Willingness, of meeting the Enemies of their Country in any Part of the Kingdom his Majesty may think fit to order them to.

Yesterday arrived here the Snow London, Captain Finglass, from London, but last from Portsmouth, which Place he left the 2d of July, in Company with Capt. Jacobson, of this Port, and parted with him the 12th.

Captain Davis arrived at London, from this Port, in 24 Days. Captain Garrison, from this Port also, is arrived at Bristol.

Letters from above say, That General Johnson had returned to Oswego from Niagara, and that by his Motions it was conjectured he was, with his Indians, &c. going to Cadaraqui, thence to Oswegatchi, and so down to Montreal.

By Captain Codwise, from Monto Christi, we learn, that all the French Men of War and Frigates had sailed from Cape Francois.

By Yesterday's Post from Albany, we hear, that our Army is still at Crown-Point, busy in erecting a strong Fort there, but that as soon as the Brig of 18 Guns is launched, which it was thought would be as Wednesday, they intended to embark on Lake Champlain, thence to St. John's, &c.

It was reported at Albany, that the Enemy had abandoned St. John's, and retired to Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Bedford, August 17, 1759.

"From Pittsburgh we have the following Advices, viz. That on the 13th Instant, at Seven in the Evening, three Indians arrived there from Venango, with a Confirmation of the English having taken Niagara; and also informed, That the Indians, from over the Lakes, were much displeased with the Six Nations, a Number of their Warriors being killed at Niagara: That the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Presque Isle, and Le Beuf, and were gone to D'Etroit: That before they left Venango, they gave the Indians, living in that Neighbourhood, large Presents of Goods, laced Coats, Hats, &c. and told them, they were obliged to run away, but expected to be again in Possession of the Ohio before the Spring: And that they were obliged to destroy and burn every thing they had, even their Battoes, as the Water was so low, that they could not get them up the Creek."

In another Letter from Fort Bedford, it is said, "Braddock's Road, which was ordered to be opened to Pittsburgh, is almost finished; and a large Convoy of 30,000 Weight of Flour, 240 Bullocks, and 200 Sheep, it is thought, arrived there about the Middle of this Month.---It is added, that 70 Catawba Indians were every Day expected at Bedford."

General Stanwix, with the Rear of the Army, set out from Bedford for Pittsburgh on Monday the 20th Instant.

Since the Action of the Fifth, at Laurel Hill, we hear the Communication has been uninfested by the Enemy; and in a Conference held the Eighth, with a great Number of Indians, at Pittsburgh, they engaged to put a Stop to such Irruptions for the future, and, in a solemn Manner, promised inviolably to preserve Peace.

The Treaty and Convention for the Sick, Wounded, and Prisoners of War, of the Land Forces of His Britannick Majesty, and those of the French King, was concluded at Sluys, in Flanders, the Sixth of February last.

On Saturday last arrived here Captain Miller, from St. Christophers, with whom came Passengers the following Masters of Vessels, having been lately taken by the Enemy, viz. Captains Gregory and Dyer of Philadelphia, Tanner and Cornee of New-York, and Captain Small, of North-Carolina.

While Captain Gregory was at Martinico (24 Days) 32 Prize Vessels were brought in there; and the English Prisoners are very ill used, both with Respect to their Provisions, and the Prisons they are kept in. As to M. Bompar's Fleet, no Body knew where it was.

The following Vessels are taken and carried into Martinico, since those in the long List we very lately published, viz. Snow Betsy, Wright, from Bristol; Sloop Nancy, Stephenson, and Sloop Three Friends, Warner, from Antigua; Sloop Industry, Cameron, from St. Kitts; Brig Lively, Dibden, from Bristol; Sloop Elizabeth, Philips, from Boston; Sloop Triumph, Wilson, from New-London; Sloop Charming Polly, Tanner, from New-York; Schooner Sarah, Thornditch, from Salem; Brig Dolphin, Hynd, from Marblehead; Sloop Yarmouth, Purcell, and Schooner -----, Pearne, from Piscataqua; Schooner -----, Priles, from Barbados; Schooner ----------, Fagerty, and Schooner -------, Kelly, from Antigua; Sloop Sally, Lambeth, from New-London; Schooner Peggy, Cooper, from Virginia; Schooner Betsey, ------, from Maryland; Brig Becky, Waldey, from Antigua; Sloop Nancy, Henley, and Sloop Charles, Carleton, from Virginia; Sloop Horatio, Dyer, and Brig Tabitha, Cullum, from Philadelphia; two Sloops, and one Schooner from New-London, with Cattle.

Yesterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

The Ship Susannah, Captain Rankin, bound to Jamaica from this Port, is taken, and carried into Port-au-Prince.

The Captains Duncan and Bolitho sailed from the Downs for this Port the 6th of July.

[For more NEWS, &c. see the next Page.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Sally, T. Whitlock, from Liverpool. Ship Juno, W. Saul, from Louisbourg. Sloop Sea-flower, M. French, from S. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, T. Markham, from N. Carolina. Ship Rachel, T. Rodgers, from Jamaica. Sloop Little David, T. Crowell, from N. York. Brig Nancy, J. Hutton, from Newfoundland. Schooner Dispatch, G. Rankin, from Antigua. Ship Tyrell, J. Miller, from St. Kitts. Sloop Betty and Abigail, S. Kirkland, from N. Carolina. Sloop Louisbourg, P. Algea, from Louisbourg. Sloop Franky, S. Edey, from Bermuda.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Salley, A. Adams, for Jamaica. Snow Young Samuel, J. Southey, for Barbados. Snow Benjamin, Tho. Nelmes, for St. Kitts. Snow Netherwood, A. M'Call, for Liverpool. Snow Pearl, J. Rea, for Cork. Snow Prince George, J. Blake, for Do. Ship Harrison, J. Woodward, for Barbados. Ship Raymond, R. Winter, for Newfoundland. Ship Philadelphia Packet, R. Budden, for London. Brig Charming Polly, T. Cochran, for N. Carolina. Brig Unity, W. Barnes, for Antigua. Brig Salley and Jenny, M. Fowler, for Cork. Sloop Good-Luck, R. Shewbart, for Maryland. Sloop Salley, J. Graham, for Louisbourg. Sloop Ann, B. Newbold, for Guadaloupe. Sloop Little-David, T. Crowell, for Jamaica. Sloop Peter and Paul, T. Bible, for Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Dragon, F. Hammett, to London. Ship Jamaica Packet, R. Adams, to Newfoundland. Ship Barrington, B. Bosomworth, to St. Kitts, Ship William, W. Noble, to Bristol. Brig Neptune, G. Stevenson, to Jamaica. Schooner Jodiah, J. Delap, to Boston. Sloop Charming Molly, T. Sterry, to R. Island. Sloop Two Friends, W. O Brien, to N. York. Sloop Frances and Sarah, J. M'Kinney, to Jamaica.

To be sold by

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

At his Wine Store, below the Jersey Market, a Lamp before the Door,

CHoice old Madeira Wine, by the Quarter Cask, Gallon and Quart; as also the best Canary or Sack, and White Wine.

N. B. The said Samuel Grisley had his Garden robbed last Night of a large Quantity of exceeding fine Pears and Peaches, &c. If any Person can discover the Thief, so as to be brought to Justice, shall have Twenty Shillings, paid by said Grisley.

The MEMBERS of the St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the *Lodge*, in *Lodge-Alley*, *Second-street*, on *Friday*, the 31st Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

WILLIAM SWORD, *Secretary.*

By PERMISSION,

At the Theatre, on Society-Hill, *on* Friday *Evening, the Thirty-first Instant, will be presented (by Desire)*

The FAIR PENITENT,

Sciolto, Mr. *Tomlinson*; *Altamont*, Mr. *Reed*; *Lothario*, Mr. *Harman*; *Horatio*, Mr. *Hallam*; *Rossano*, Mr. *Morris*. *Calista*, Mrs. *Harman*; *Lavinia*, Mrs. *Douglass*; *Lucilla*, Mrs. *Love*. The Epilogue by Mrs. *Douglass*.

To which will be added, a FARCE of two ACTS, called,

The SCHOOL-BOY, or the COMICAL RIVALS.

TICKETS to be had of Mr. DUNLAP.

Box 7s. 6d. *Pit* 5s. *Gallery* 3s.

Days of Playing, Mondays, Wednesdays *and* Fridays.

THE Privateer Ship BRITANNIA, GEORGE TAYLOR, Commander, will sail in a few Days on a Cruize against His Majesty's Enemies, being compleatly fitted with 16 Carriage Guns, Nine and six Pounders, Swivels, all Manner of Small Arms, warlike Ammunition, and Provisions fitting for 130 Men for Six Months. All Gentlemen Sailors and others that incline to enter on board said Ship, are desired immediately to repair to Mr. M'Intire's, at the Sign of the Ship Pennsylvania, in Front-street, where the Articles are to be seen.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1759.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to the Owners of all the Waggons, entered into His Majesty's Service with Mr. David Reynolds, one of the Waggon-Masters for the County of Philadelphia, that the said Reynolds will set out with his Brigade of Waggons for Rays-town, on Monday the 10th Day of September next. All the Waggons will be loaded at Philadelphia, and are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly, to prevent being impressed. JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. All Persons concerned in the Waggons and Appurtenances impressed into His Majesty's Service, under Mr. David Reynolds, are desired to give their Attendance at my House on Saturday the 8th of September next, in order for Settlement.

To be sold by

JOHN WALLACE,

At the House of the late Joshua Maddox, in Second-street, opposite to the Friends Meeting-house,

CHoice old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask, or Gallon; also Claret Lisbon Sack and other Wines. Madder, Redwood, Orchill, Woad, white and red Argoal, Aleppo Galls, Indigo, Copperas, Allom, Fustick, Logwood Braziletto, and other dye Stuffs; Fullers bears, and Tenter-hooks, scribling and jack Cards, Cotton and Wool Cards, Vermilion, red and white Lead, Spanish white and brown, French and yellow Oker, Prussian blue, and verdigrease, with Painters Oils, Gum Arabic, Gum Sandrick, Isinglass, Roman Vitriol, bole Armoniac, Salt petre, Camphire, Aloes, Borax, Antimony, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Potash, Whalebone, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's and Squire's Elixir, Turlington's Balsom, British Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Hungary Water, Powder and Shot, with a Variety of other Goods, as usually sold in said Shop.

To be LETT,

A Plantation, containing about 50 Acres, situate in Passyunk Township, on the Road leading to the Lower Ferry. There is a good bearing Orchard, Garden, Barn and Stables, upon the same. Also about six Acres of Meadow, on the Road leading to Greenwich Point. The Whole to be entered upon the 13th of October next. For Terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL. 6 W.

ON or about the third or fourth Day of June last, came to the Plantation of the late Cornelius Nice, in Cresham, in Germantown Township, in Philadelphia County, a middle sized old black Cow, having large Horns, standing wide apart, and a small white Streak on Part of her Rump and Tail. The Owner is desired to come and take her away, and pay the Charges.

SUSANNAH NICE, living on the Premises.

RICHARD NICHOLAS, from the County of Cornwall, in England, and who formerly lived in this Province, but now gone to some Part of Maryland, is hereby informed, that his Brother's Son, John Nicholas, is now in Philadelphia, and would be glad to hear from him. Said Richard Nicholas is desired to direct for said John Nicholas at Arnold Bailey's, the upper End of Front-street, Philadelphia.

STrayed from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, the third of July last, a small sorrel Mare, pretty old, and has a Lump on the near Side of her Belly, like a Wen; and stops sometimes when riding. She was left at James Moore's, Miller, in Salisbury, last Winter by a Soldier. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH DICKINSON

KNowing the Utility of Boarding Schools, and having been many Years concerned in that Employ, I take the Liberty to inform the Publick, that I undertake to board and qualify Youth, either for the Compting-house or Sea, as well as to give them a good Understanding of Grammar, at Twenty Pounds per Annum. With Respect to my Character and Abilities, please to inquire at Burlington, or of William Griffits, Merchant in Philadelphia.

Whoever may think proper to entrust me with the Care of their Children, may depend on the strict Discharge of my Duty, who am their respectful Friend, THOMAS POWELL.

N. B. I should be willing to purchase any Quantity of Quills, of American Growth. The. 6 Ws.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1759.

CAme to the Dwelling house of the Subscriber, living in West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, some Time last May, a small black Mare, big with Colt, about three Years old, neither Brand nor Ear mark, with some White down her Face, and a remarkable white Spot on her Back, a little below her Wither Lock. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to ROBERT BROWN, living on the Premises.

August 30, 1759.

WHEREAS Eleanor, the Wife of Cornelius Keith, of Lower Dublin Township, School-master hath eloped from her said Husband; These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to trust her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof. CORNELIUS KEITH.

FOR JAMAICA,

The SHIP JUNO, WILLIAM SAUL, COMMANDER,

Mounts 11 Carriage Guns, six and nine Pounders, and Men answerable, with good Close-quarters. For Freight or Passage, apply to FRANCIS and RELFE, or said Commander on board, at Tun Wharff.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

The following Letter being more particular and descriptive, in some Things, than any yet published relating to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, we flatter ourselves it will not even now be disagreeable to our Readers.

Crown Point, August 8, 1759.

AS I promised, at parting, to write to you, I now, with Pleasure, send you the following Account of Ticonderoga, which you may depend on to be true. The 21st of July we embarked on board the Battoes at Lake George, went as far as the Second Narrows, and there lay on our Oars all Night. The Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Major Rogers's Rangers, proceeded forward, and took Possession of the Enemy's advanced Post, called the Saw-mills. The 22d the whole Army pushed forward, and landed in the following Order, viz. One Row Galley, with one 18 Pounder; another with a 12 Pounder; and the invincible Rideau, which is the oddest Thing you ever saw. She is made almost like a Baker's Trough, and carries six 24 Pounders (and two 12 Pounders, in the Middle of her Hull) she was in the Front. Our Regiment had the Honour to lead the Van. The whole Army landed in their Waistcoats, in order to give the Enemy a smart Brushing, but met with no Opposition till the whole was formed; however, the French were so politic as to fall Trees, and laid great Logs across the Road, so that it was impossible for us to march in a regular Manner. The General then ordered two Regiments of Provincials, with Axes, to march in the Rear, cut the Logs, and clear the Road, which they did in a few Hours; by which Means the Artillery was brought up that Night with the greatest Expedition. We marched till we came near the Saw-mills, where our advanced Flank attacked the Enemy; we did not lose a Man; the Enemy had three killed, and two taken Prisoners; the rest made the best of their Way to a Breast-work on a Hill. We then took Possession of our Camp Ground, opposite their Breast-work, and lay all Night on our Arms, when the French kept a continual Firing from their Breast-work on the Hill, and other lurking Places they had in the Woods, but did us little Damage. On the 23d of July, early in the Morning, the whole marched, in Order of Battle, up to the Enemy's Breast-works, that were near the Fort, of which we took Possession, without the Loss of a Man. We immediately began to throw up a Banquette of Logs, which rendered their Works as serviceable to us, as if we had made them ourselves, they being so prodigious strong, and upwards of three Miles in Length, that the Enemy, tho' they kept a continual Fire, could not make the least Breach in them; so that what they erected for their Strength, became our chief Support, and was the Means of saving many of our Lives. The 24th and 25th their Fire was so hot upon us, that in an Hour's Time they fired 95 Balls, and 35 Shells, most of them at the Encampment of our Regiment, which tore many of our Tents, broke several Firelocks, wounded some Men, and killed one; his Body was blown away in such a Manner by the Shell, that scarce any Part of it could be found. By the 26th, in the Evening, we had our advanced Trenches finished, our Batteries erected, our Cannon drawn up, and had begun to lay our Platforms. Our Regiment took the Trenches this Night, and posted near the Glacis of the Fort, in order to cover our Workmen at the Batteries, in case the Enemy should offer to sally out. About Ten at Night the Enemy set Fire to the Magazine, blew up one Angle of the Fort, and made their Escape by a covered Way to the Lake, leaving an Officer and 30 Men in the Garrison, to fire their Cannon, while the whole embarked. The Number in Garrison was reported to be 2200, Indians included. The Officer and his Guard we took Prisoners. Major Rogers, who was posted with his Rangers on the Left, observing them going down the Lake, fired several Shot from their Cannon and Small-arms at them, pursued, and sunk three of their Battoes, and took several Barrels of Powder, and a Number of Small-arms. Some of the Men were drowned, and some killed; what remained, made their Escape into the Woods. In short, the Fort is very strong both by Art and Nature, being built partly on an Eminence, and a Rock, situated on the Narrows, between Lakes George and Champlain, with Abundance of good Land about it, well cleared. Our brave General has ordered the Breaches of the Fort to be repaired with the utmost Expedition; and it will soon become one of the most important Places on the Continent, as they can trade from thence by Water to any Part of the Country. The French have also evacuated this Place; which, tho' formerly of so great Note, is but very indifferently fortified, but is pleasantly situated on the Lake Side, on a level Neck of Land, and well cleared, with good Grass Knee deep, and fine Fields of green Pease, which supplied the whole Army one Day. It is encompassed almost round with the Lake on one Side, and a large River on the other, and about it seemingly a good Country, with several good Houses. The General has laid out the Plan of a magnificent Fort here, and is carrying it on with great Expedition."

Remainder of the List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, begun Number 1598 of this Paper.

T

Edward Tye, George Turner, Charles Townsend, Hugh Thompson, Benjamin Thomas, John Tuckerat, Catrin Tobin, Robert Tycher, Jean Truax, Patrick Tommins, Gonsaler Townshend, Thomas Thompson, and James Townsend, all in Philadelphia. Sarah Tuell, Germantown; Thomas Tobin, Samuel Teat, and Daniel Turner, in New-Castle County; George Taylor, William Thompson, and Robert Stewart, in Bucks County; Robert Taylor, Cumberland County; Moses Tuttle, Kent County; Arthur Thompson, America; Margaret Thornton, Chestnut-Level; John Taylor, Whiteclay Creek; Isaac Trotter, Chester County.

V

Edward Vaughan, Mary Vain, Ann Lepark Vincent, Garret Van Horn, and Abraham Vining, all in Philadelphia. John Vance, John Vangezell, and Folikirt Vandegrift, in New-Castle County.

W

Duncan Wilson, John Whit, William Wayne, Wilson and Teler, Thomas West, James White, John Wormley, Thomas Watson, Samuel White, Hannah Wahl, Rees Williams, John Watson, Christopher Weiborch, Ralph Wrag, Elizabeth Welsh, Callender and West, William Wells, Andrew Wilson, Anna Elizabeth Whiant, John Wright, Joseph White, Hugh Wiat, and Townshend Washington, all in Philadelphia. Joseph Webb, Mary Write, Jacob Wilson, David Wolson, James White, Edward Wilson, Elizabeth Newtown, and George Wansley, in Pennsylvania; James Woodside, Mountholly; Elizabeth Williams, Frankfort; John Watson, Perth Amboy; Edward Weatherbay, West Jerseys; David Wilkin, White Clay Creek, John Warnock, East Nottingham; David Watt, New London; Mary Wright, Germantown; James Wilson Marsh Creek; Derborah Wilson, Donegall; David Witherspoon, Thomas Montgomery, James Watson, James Walker, and Mathew White, in New-Castle Co. Thomas Wilcox, William Williamson, Thomas Woodward, John Ward, Evan Wilkinson, John Whiting, Stephen White, Benjamin Wylie, William Wallace, and John Waln, in Chester County; John Walker, West Nottingham; Roger Walton, Pennsborough; Thomas Wilson, Bensalem; John Woodside, Canawago; Benjamin Wood, David Wilson, Francis West, Mary Walker, and Thomas and Abraham Whiteside, in Bucks County; Daniel Womelsdorf, and Christopher Wilson, in Berks Co. Ralph Walker, Wilmington.

Y

George Young, David Young, Mary Young, John Young, Deborah Yieldhall, Richard Young, Margaret Young, and Naboth Yearwood, all in Philadelphia. Donaldson Yeats, New-Castle County; Nathan Young, Cedar-Creek.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1759.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the first Day of September next, under the Court-House, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Parcel of Summer and Fall Deer Skins, with a Quantity of Furrs; among which is a Coice Parcel of Beaver, to be sold in Lots of about thirty Pounds each.

By Order of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs,
JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

N. B. There are a few Pounds of Beaver Castor.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1759.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of a Pasture near this City, the 21st or 22d of this Instant, two Horses, the one a large bay Horse, about 15 Hands high, four Years old last Spring dark Mane and Tail, his hind Feet white, and a Star in his Forehead, the short Hair cut out of his Ears his Head and Fetlocks trimmed, about three Inches of the fore Part of the Mane cut short, the Part next to what is cut inclines to the near Side, shod all round, Trots and Paces, has been accustomed to the Chair. The other a large light sorrel Horse, about 15 Hands high; white Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and white Snip on his Nose; two white Saddle Spots on his Back, partly opposite to one another, and lately trimmed, his Foretop trimmed pretty far back, and shod all round, Paces fast, and Trots pretty well. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, that they may be brought to Justice, and secures the Horses, and brings them to the Owners, shall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, or for the Horses only, Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by CHARLES THOMSON, *or* JOSEPH BAKER.

To be sold by

ALEXANDER ALLAIRE,

At his House in Sassafras-street, commonly called Race street, opposite the Moravian Church,

A CHOICE Parcel of Muscovado and Powder Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel, best French Digo, Sweet Oil in Cases, Coffee, hyson green Tea, Frontiniac, Olives, Capers, &c. very cheap for Cash or short Credit. 6 W.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, by JOHN GREAME, and FRANCIS HARRIS, of Halifax, in Yorkshire (Manufacturers or Clothiers)

A Large and neat Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, and to be sold cheap by the Bale or Piece, for Cash or short Credit, by FRANCIS HARRIS, at his Store, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in the House where Mr. Thomas Preston formerly lived, next to the late Mr. Joshua Maddox's, and nearly opposite to the Quakers Meeting-House.

TO be sold by the TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, by publick Vendue, on Thursday the fourth Day of October next, at Jacob Overlain's, in Williams's Township, Northampton County, all that Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Williams's Township aforesaid, beginning at a Post in a Corner of Joseph Graff's Land; thence by the same South-East 174 Perches to a Corner Post; thence North East 97 Perches to a Corner Stone; thence North-West 144 Perches to a Chestnut Tree; thence by the River Lehoy South-West 110 Perches, to the Place of Beginning; containing 98 Acres 85 Perches, and the usual Allowance, &c. mortgaged to the Trustees aforesaid, by Christian Rinker. ¶

Philadelphia, August 30, 1759.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Moses Wells, late of the Northern Liberties, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to make Payment within three Weeks from the Date hereof (or they may depend on being proceeded against as the Law directs, without further Notice) to Thomas Harper, Tavern-keeper, in Kensington, who is fully empowered to receive the same: And those who have any Demands against said Estate, are also desired to bring in their Accounts to said Harper, in order to have them adjusted and paid.

To be sold or lett, the whole together, or separately,

A TRACT of Land, containing 320 Acres, situate in Kent County, on Delaware, about three Miles and a Half distant from Dover, and on the main Road leading from thence to Chester or Newtown, being Part of a larger Tract anciently patented by the Name of Gravesend, whereon are three Tenements, on one of which is now erecting a convenient Brick Dwelling-house, with Well, Oven, and other convenient Buildings, which will soon be finished, about 30 Acres of upland, and 15 of good rich Swamp, lately cleared, and well taken in Clover and Timothy Grass, the whole under good Fence; 50 Acres more of the adjacent Swamp may readily be reduced into good Meadow, being already drained. The other two have only common Log Dwelling-houses, less cleared Land, but each attended with the same Advantages of Meadowing, being bounded at least a Mile on Medston's Branch, out of which proceed several Drains, which spread into large rich Swamps that are easily drained, but five Miles distant from a navigable Landing, and a Mile and a Half from a Grist and Saw-mill. Those inclining to rent or purchase, may readily know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living near Dover, who has also a very convenient House and Lot, adjoining his present Dwelling, to lett, well situate for a Tradesman. ⊖ THOMAS NIXON.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1759.

WHereas Susannah, the Wife of William Beard, of Frederick County, Maryland, hath eloped from her said Husband, and carried off with her a considerable Sum of Money, Goods, three Children, a Servant Girl, and three Horses; These are therefore to forewern all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof. ⊙ WILLIAM BEARD.

AUSTIN MACHON,

Jeweller, from London; at the Sign of the Hand and Ear-ring, in Chestnut-street, opposite to Mr. Cash's,

MAkes and sells all sorts of diamond rings, ear-rings, stone buttons for jackets and sleeves, shoe and knee buckles, set with stones, necklaces and solitaires of all sorts, and in the newest taste, &c. Gentlemen and Ladies that please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being well used, as he proposes to sell as cheap at his shop as he possibly can, so as to satisfy the buyer. And for further encouragement, whoever buys any thing from him that may hereafter require mending, either by being broke, or any stone loose, or by any other way whatsoever, he engages himself to mend it, in as neat a manner as before, without any further cost to the buyer. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Man, who can talk good English; he is a good Seaman, and a good Cook, fit for Town or Country Business; he can play well on the French Horn, and is about 27 Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. ¶

RUN away on the 19th of August, from the Subscriber, living at Chester Mills, in Chester County, an Apprentice, named Patrick M'Guire, alias Ryan, a Cooper by Trade, five Feet five Inches high, thick and well set, sandy Complexion, apt to drink freely, and is a great Boaster. He served his Time to Plantation Work with Thomas Wells, in Middletown, before he bound himself to the Trade: His Cloathing, a half worn green Jacket, lined with brown Cloth, Check Shirt, Buckskin Breeches, thick Yarn Stockings, half soaled Shoes, and an old Beaver Hat. Whoever secures him in any Goal, or brings him to his Master, shall have Two Pistoles reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

⊕ PATRICK ARCHBOLD.

N. B. He is a great Traveller in Pensylvania, Maryland, and the Jerseys. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

RUN away from William Pennell, of Middletown, Chester County, on the 15th of August, a Servant Man, named Robert Wooley, this Country born, about five Feet ten Inches high, black Complexion, short black Hair, and has a remarkable long under Lip; he is pitted with the Small-Pox, very talkative, and much addicted to Swearing: Took with him a half worn Beaver Hat, with a large Brim, Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowsers, Camblet Coat and Breeches, of a light brown Colour, with Mohair Buttons, dark coloured half worn Cloth Jacket, with Metal Buttons, and old Shoes, with large Buckles. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in the next Goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM PENNELL.

Philadelphia August 2, 1759.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap by

WILLIAM BALL, Goldsmith,

On the east-side of Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-street,

SIlver and enamelled watches, watch glasses, best mainsprings, chrystal, corneljan and glass seals set in silver, fine paste shoe and knee buckles, solitaire and ear-rings, common stone shoe, knee, stock and bosom buckles, neatly set in silver, stone rings and buttons, set in gold, sleeve and waistcoat buttons, set in silver, topez, garnets, amethysts and emeralds, small rose diamonds, silver and ruby foil, gold cyphers, button chrystal, motto and side ditto for rings, one eight day clock, turbelowed and fine chased silver tweezer cases with instruments, fine chased silver snuff-boxes, silver salts with glasses, plated shoe buckles, snuff-boxes and spurs, coral beads, silk watch strings, light, black, drab and blue broad cloth, Yorkshire plains and kerseys, chicksets, ratinets, shaloons, durants and tammies, calimancoes, black russel, silk twist, horn, gilt and silvered coat and waistcoat buttons, sewing silk and thread, buckrams, black everlasting, black, scarlet and crimson stocking breeches patterns, muslin, cambrick and lawns in pieces and patches, womens gloves, cotton and thread mitts, thread, cotton and worsted hose, fine silk and worsted ditto, cotton and silk, and cotton gown patterns, starrets, gingham, holland, cotton tape and laces, gartering, quality and shoe binding, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, bed tick, sheeting, garlix, dowlas, fine table cloths, napkins and clouting diaper, figured demity, calicoes, and printed linen, wood and bone fans, men and womens felt hats, rose blankets, check linen, writing paper, chapman books, neat fowling pieces, and pocket pistols, fencing foils, brass mounted hangers, snuff and tobacco boxes, white metal, steel, brass and regimental shoe and knee buckles cutteau knives, pruning knives, table knives and forks, cast steel, and a variety of other penknives, four blade knives, razors, scissars, pencil cases, variety of sleeve and waistcoat buttons, necklaces, box irons, awl blades, shoe tacks, shoemaker's knives and hammers, horse locks, gun locks, pad-locks, door, gate and chest locks, table, desk and chest door hinges, H and HL hinges, joiner's brass furniture, gimblets, sliding rules, best and common hand saws, pannel and tenant ditto, carpenter's hammers, iron candlesticks, copper quart pots, and small coffee pots, stirrup irons and sets, brass, horn and leather inkpots, fountain pens, horse fleams, and lancets, taylors shears, sheep shears, 12 to 46 inch scythes, steel shoe and knee buckle chapes and tongues, borax, sandiver, rotton stone, allom, flat and round plyers, blow-pipes, brass seals and keys, watch hooks, hand shears, white and red lead, powder oker, Spanish brown, whiting ditto in balls, vermilion, Prussian blue, white copperas, French verdigrease, bar-lead, variety of shot, best velvet corks, London and Bristol steel, &c.

N. B. Said William Ball, gives cash for all kinds of gold and silver; and still carries on the goldsmith's business as usual, where all persons may be well supplied at the most reasonable rates. Tbctf.

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SHIP YOUNG SAMUEL, JOHN SOUTHEY Master, a noted prime Sailer, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, with twelve Swivels, and completely fitted with Close Quarters. For Freight or Passage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or said Commander.

THE TRUSTEES of the GENERAL LOAN OFFICE, do hereby give Notice to all the Mortgagors now in Arrears to the said OFFICE, that they do forthwith discharge or renew their said Mortgages respectively, in Pursuance of the Act of ASSEMBLY lately passed for that Purpose.

Lately imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold

BY JOHN LOWNES, in Third-Street, near the Work-house, Cheshire and Glouceſter Cheese.

Said Lownes has also to sell Rum, Coffee, Loaf and Muscavado Sugar, &c. &c. Tbc.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.